

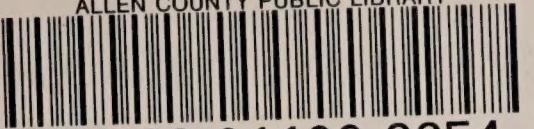


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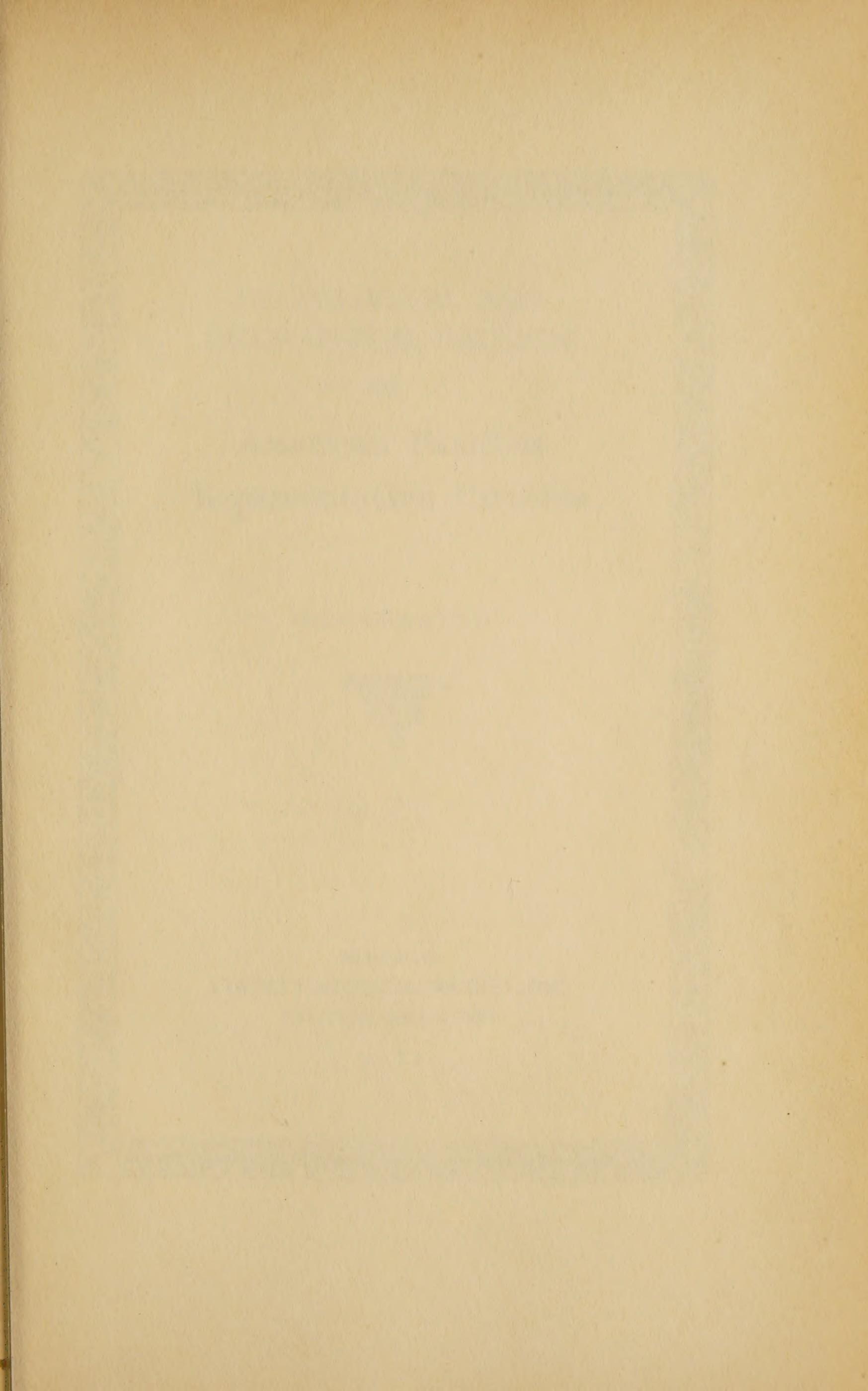
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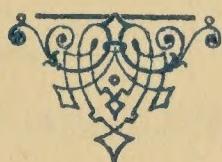


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GENEALOGICAL AND
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American Families
Representative Citizens

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V. XX

PUBLISHERS
STATES HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

1931



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BROOKS

HENRY BROOKS, the earliest member of this branch of the Brooks family known in this country, came to Wallingford, Connecticut, from Cheshire, England, with his brother John, about 1660.

From 1685 to 1704, their names appear on the list of proprietors of Wallingford, Henry's alone after 1713, — John having, it is thought, removed to Fairfield County.

The town, at least a portion of it, was called Cheshire, (or Cheshire Society). The records show that Henry Brooks married Hannah Blakeley December 21, 1676.

THOMAS BROOKS, the eldest son of Henry and Hannah (Blakeley) Brooks, was born in Cheshire, March 27, 1679.

On March 25, 1702, he married Martha Hotchkiss.

THOMAS BROOKS, second son of Thomas and Martha (Hotchkiss) Brooks, was born in Cheshire February 14, 1706.

BROOKS

He married Desire Bristol, July 6, 1727, and died November 13, 1748.

SAMUEL BROOKS, fourth son of Thomas and Desire (Bristol) Brooks, was born in Cheshire, April 4, 1738.

He married Ruth Doolittle, January 10, 1760.

It is thought that Samuel Brooks lived, later, with his son Samuel in Bristol, Connecticut, until his death.

REUBEN BROOKS, elder son of Samuel and Ruth (Doolittle) Brooks, was born in Cheshire, October 19, 1763. He lived later in Bristol, Connecticut, and finally in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, for many years.

He had an unusual record in the War of the Revolution, having enlisted four times, and served in all nearly three years. In September, 1778, just before his fifteenth birthday, he enlisted from Bristol, Connecticut, for six months; in July, 1779, for three months; in March, 1781, for eleven months; and in April, 1782, for eight months. He was engaged in one battle only, a skirmish at Morris's Point, Connec-

BROOKS

ticut, and was only a little over twenty when the war and his term of service ended.

He also served in the War of 1812, and some years later was given a pension.

He was long one of the outstanding citizens of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, being Coroner and Justice of the Peace for many years, and one of the incorporators of the famous old First Church.

He was twice married, first to Rocksa Pritchard, who died in 1808, and the following year to Esther Clark, who died in 1843.

Of the twenty-three children by these two marriages, eighteen lived to adult years, and became citizens of upright and worthy character, men and women of substance in their respective communities.

Reuben Brooks died in Pittsfield, October 21, 1843, less than one month after the death of his wife.

SAMUEL DOOLITTLE BROOKS, the third son of Reuben and Esther (Clark) Brooks, was born March 4, 1816, in Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

BROOKS

After the public schools of the day, he, with his friend James Lawton, to whose inspiration and influence he always felt that he owed much of the best in his life, and for whom, in grateful remembrance he named both of his sons, attended Wilton Academy, in Wilton, Connecticut.

Later, Mr. Lawton became a teacher in this Academy, and a tablet honoring his memory was erected there some years ago.

Samuel Brooks taught in a private school in Pittsfield for three years, after completing his work at Wilton, and then began the study of medicine with Dr. H. N. Childs and Dr. Lee of that city, entering, after a few months, the Berkshire Medical College at Pittsfield, from which he was graduated in 1841.

He first practiced in Norwich, New York, whence he removed to Norwich, Massachusetts, where he assumed the practice of Dr. Caleb Stickney who had recently died. Here he remained until 1848, having meanwhile married the daughter of the physician whom he had succeeded. In that year he went to South Hadley, Massachusetts, practicing both among

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BROOKS

the general public and the students of Mount Holyoke Seminary. While there he was the physician of Mary Lyon, the Founder of Mount Holyoke, and attended her during her last illness.

Governor Briggs appointed him Justice of the Peace, and in 1853 he was appointed by Governor Clifford, Superintendent of the State Primary School, which necessitated his removal to Monson, Massachusetts. During the hard times of 1857, many adults were sent to the Institution, but his notable work here was among the children, of whom there were sometimes as many as six hundred. He brought in entirely new methods, encouraging good conduct and inspiring self-respect by kindness rather than force. He was a pioneer in the matter of classification,—the separating of children from adults.

In 1858, he left Monson, owing to political changes, and in September of that year was invited to become the head of the New York Juvenile Asylum in New York City. It was here that he became widely known as an educator and executive. The institution was in poor condition, and the children,

BROOKS

many of whom were from the roughest classes in New York, were not under good discipline, but he soon gained their confidence, and put matters into efficient operation. The equipment was improved in every way,—the most notable innovation, perhaps, being the installation of a gymnasium,—so far as known the second in the country, the first being at Amherst College. An agent was located in Illinois to secure homes for the children, many of them on farms. This proved to be very successful, and it was one of the pleasures of Dr. Brooks in his later years, to tell of the positions of prominence to which no small number of these children had attained,—one boy, at least, having become Governor of a state.

While in New York, Dr. Brooks had an experience for a short time as surgeon in the Civil War, going down on an urgent call to Manassas Junction, and later to Norfolk, Virginia.

In 1871, owing to the ill health of his wife, he decided to leave the Asylum, and though he was prevailed upon to go as Superintendent and Physician to the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb,

BROOKS

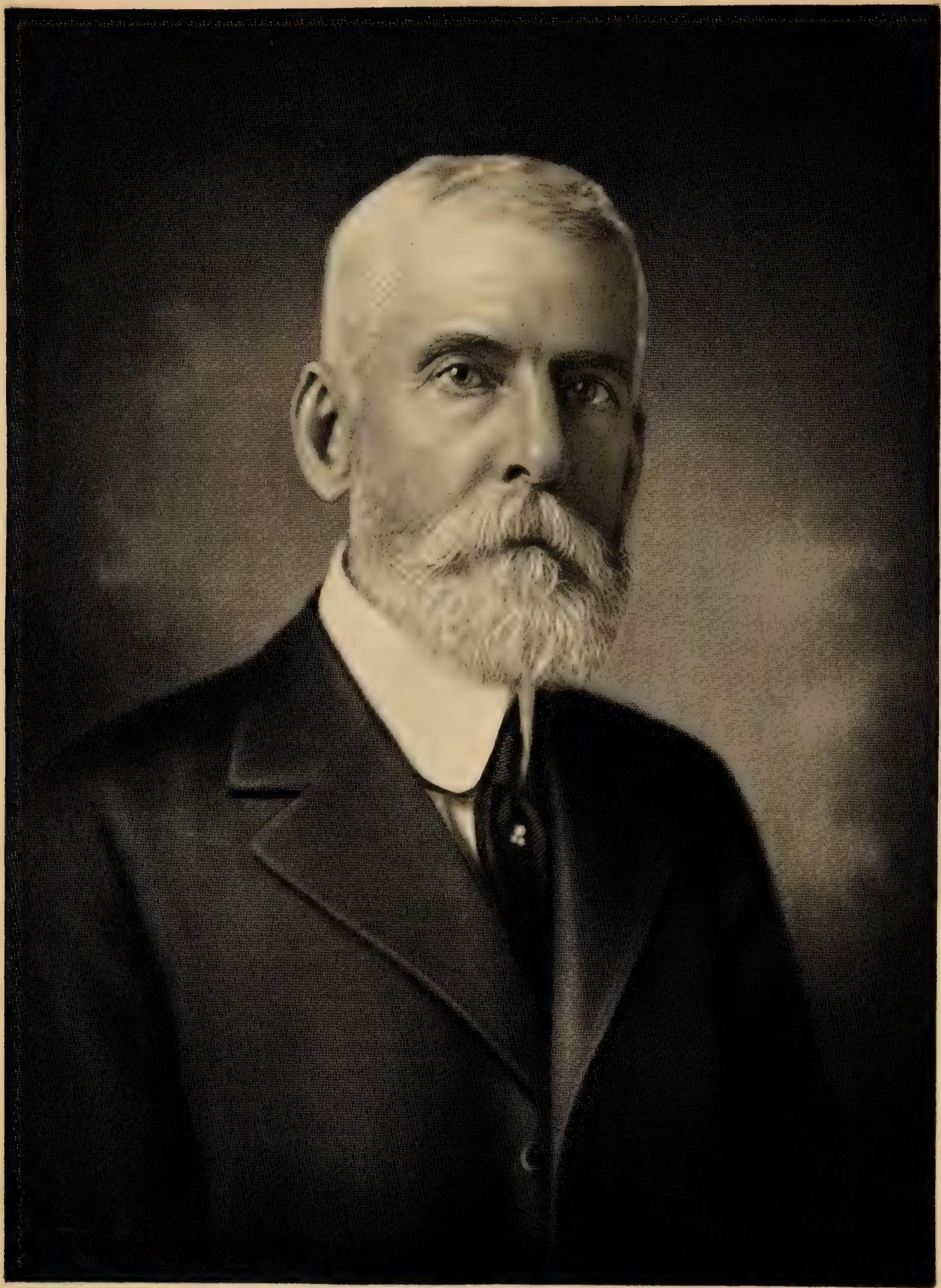
he remained only two years, when he returned to Springfield, and again took up the general practice of medicine, being joined by his son Lawton.

Mrs. Brooks died in 1883, and the following year he went to live with his son, with whom he made his home during the rest of his life. After a severe illness in 1891, he practically retired from practice, but maintained a warm interest in all things, together with a remarkable degree of vigor and activity, up to the time of his death, six days before his ninetieth birthday, February 26, 1906.

Dr. Brooks was a pioneer in the development of modern ideas as to the institutional care of children, and his work has been of great value.

He married, July 13, 1843, in Norwich, Massachusetts, Eliza Jane, daughter of Dr. Caleb Howard and Sally (Graves) Stickney, who was born in Norwich, November 24, 1825, and died in Springfield, May 18, 1883.

Children: — Moses Lawton, born July 1, 1845, — died April 18, 1846. Lawton Stickney, the sub-



Lawton S. Brooks

BROOKS

ject of the following pages. Jane Eliza, born March 21, 1853, — died February 25, 1855.

LAWTON STICKNEY BROOKS, the second son of Dr. Samuel D. and Eliza Jane (Stickney) Brooks, was born in Norwich, Massachusetts, August 20, 1847.

His early childhood was passed in South Hadley and Monson, Massachusetts, but as his parents removed to New York City when he was but eleven years of age, his youth was principally spent in that city. Here he attended public and private schools, and later Mount Washington Collegiate Institute, where he was graduated in 1865.

With physicians as father and grandfather, it was perhaps natural that his attention should be attracted and held by the study of medicine, and it is not impossible that his brief experience of the Hospital in Alexandria, when as a mere lad he accompanied his father on the emergency call after the first battle of Bull Run, and according to the latter "spent all his money for oranges for the soldiers", may have had something to do with his decision. Be that as it may, four years later he was graduated at Columbia Uni-

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versity from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, having also enjoyed an especial course of instruction from Dr. Henry B. Sands, whose wonderful surgical skill he held in unwavering reverence during his entire life.

After hospital practice, he spent the next two years as Assistant Physician at the New York Juvenile Asylum, and in 1871 made his first European trip, for travel and research, returning in the autumn to settle at Holyoke, Massachusetts, where he engaged in general practice.

When, in 1873, his father decided to leave New York and settle in Springfield, he gave up his Holyoke practice to join him, and this association continued unbroken until the retirement of the latter on account of advancing years.

In 1883-4 he built a pleasant home on Chestnut Street, to which he removed his office,—remaining there until his own retirement.

Here he led a busy life, giving himself unsparingly to the cares of his profession, and building up a large

BROOKS

and successful practice. In those days, before the multiplication of specialists, no little surgery also fell to his lot, and was always given most minute and careful attention. In everything which he did, he was exceedingly thorough and painstaking, and nothing disturbed him more than careless and superficial work.

For many years he was on the Staff of the Springfield Hospital, both as active Physician and Consultant, serving his turn as President, giving unstinted time and service, and more than one young doctor beginning professional work remembers and appreciates the kindly advice and help of the older physician.

Dr. Brooks was a member of the American Medical Association, the Massachusetts and Hampden County Medical Societies, and the Springfield Academy of Medicine, and continued his interest in all professional matters throughout his life.

He was also a member of the Springfield Library Association, the Connecticut Valley Historical Society, the Winthrop Club, and one of the original

BROOKS

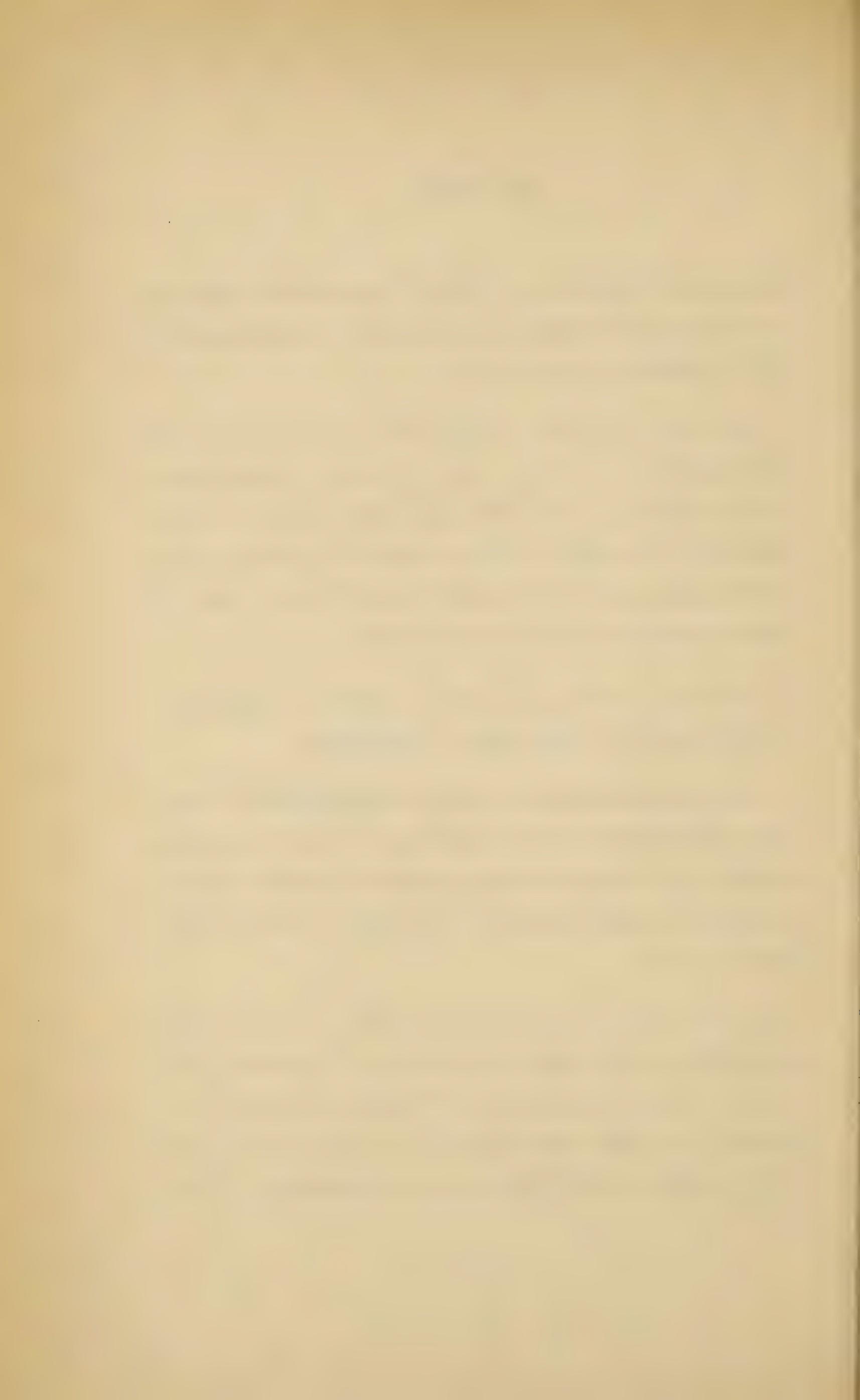
members of the Century Club of Springfield, and also a member of the Petersham Historical Society and of the Petersham Country Club.

He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution in a very real sense, his own grandfather having served in that War, and also a great-grandfather on his mother's side, so that his application for membership in the Society carried two lines of descent, making him doubly eligible.

He was a communicant of Christ (Episcopal) Church, and for five years a Vestryman.

For forty years after coming to Springfield he continued his practice there, varying the later years by a number of European trips, when he visited various hospitals and met many of the lights of the professional world.

In those days the hours were long and uncertain, and calls at midnight received equal attention with those at mid-day, and the "family physician" received them alike uncomplainingly, rejoiced if he was able to bring relief from pain and suffering. None



BROOKS

better than he, knew the idiosyncrasies of the families long in his charge, having in some instances cared for three generations in succession, and the continued trust and affectionate regard inspired in return, is not so frequently met in these days of divided allegiance, when the various specialists apportion our anatomy—and their interest—into districts.

He had begun his life-work early, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine before his twenty-second birthday, and after these long years it seemed perhaps wiser to retire while life had still something to offer, rather than to wait until growing feebleness should point the way. Accordingly, after careful deliberation, the first day of May, 1913, saw him closing the door of his office upon his professional life. "I will either practice, or *not* practice," was his decision, and rarely did the pleading of an old patient cause him to break his rule. He would always say to them that it would be better to go to some one in active practice.

The Young Mens' Christian Association had long desired the Chestnut Street location, and with the

BROOKS

exception of forty feet sold to the Hampden Hotel Association for Hotel Kimball, it was purchased by them, and their commodious building stands on the site of the house, while the extension of Hillman Street crosses the north lawn, where the children at one time picked violets under the windows of St. Paul's Church.

Always a lover of the out-of-doors, after his retirement Doctor Brooks built a summer home among the hills, in Petersham, Massachusetts, and there from season to season he found an outlet for his energy. He took keen interest in all the details of house and gardens, and their beauty today is largely owing to his broad foresight and wise planning.

He spent his winters for the most part in warmer climates, and with his wife passed the time pleasantly, in and about Washington, visiting places of historical interest, later in California, North Carolina, and gradually going further and further south until he found in Florida the goal of his winter travel, and spent practically the last ten seasons in that state. He enjoyed golf, and spent much time in long, leisurely

BROOKS

walks. His last trip to Miami was made by motor, in 1928-9, when he was past eighty, and was much enjoyed.

A quiet man, with a reserve almost amounting to shyness in his earlier years, he was exceedingly observing, and had collected a great fund of general information, to which he was constantly adding. He possessed great natural refinement, and his simple, straight-forward manner was that of a gentleman of the old school, courteous to rich and poor alike.

In person he was tall and slender,—of dignified carriage. His expression was naturally serious, but his sense of humor often brought a contagious twinkle to his eye, and his smile was of unusual sweetness.

He loved good music,—good books,—and the best and highest things in life, while his good judgment and strict, old-fashioned integrity in business matters gave his opinions especial weight, and the esteem and respect of all.

One sentence, from a letter written by a friend

BROOKS

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since his death, sums up his general characteristics so clearly, that it is given here.

"To me, who knew him only in late years when his life's principal activities and achievements were well-nigh over, he was so modest and simple-hearted, so courtly and considerate of others, that I will ever think of him as belonging to the high rank of Christian gentleman, and be grateful that he was my friend."

His last year was one of gradual, and at first almost imperceptible, decline, and on the morning of April 26, 1930, he "lifted the curtain and passed on", in the eighty-third year of his age, and less than a month before the fifty-second anniversary of his marriage.

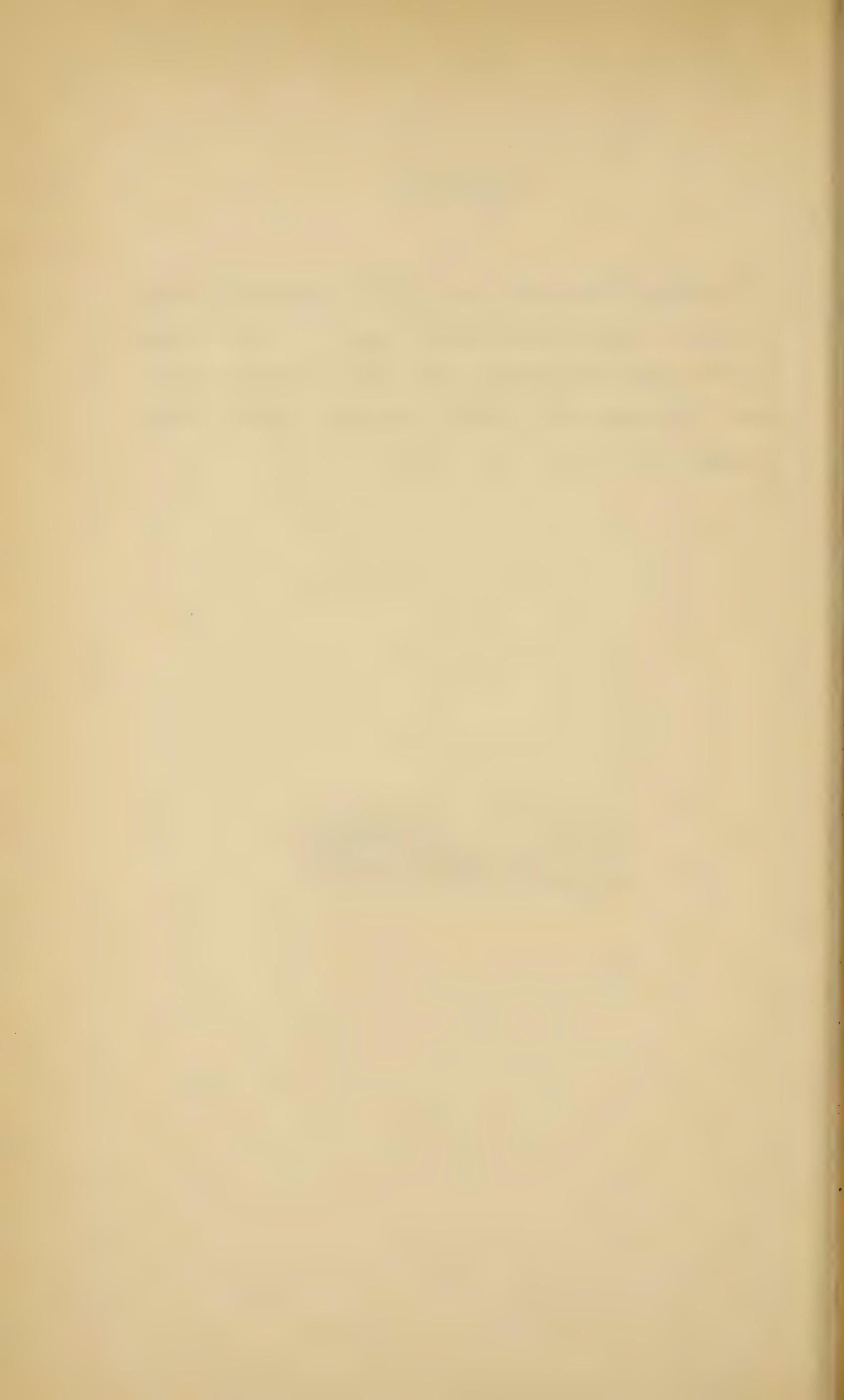
Dr. Lawton Stickney Brooks was married in Pilgrim Church, Providence, Rhode Island, on May 22, 1878, to Annie Laurie, daughter of Rev. Dr. Thomas and Ellen A. (Ellis) Laurie, who was born in West Roxbury, Massachusetts, August 23, 1857.

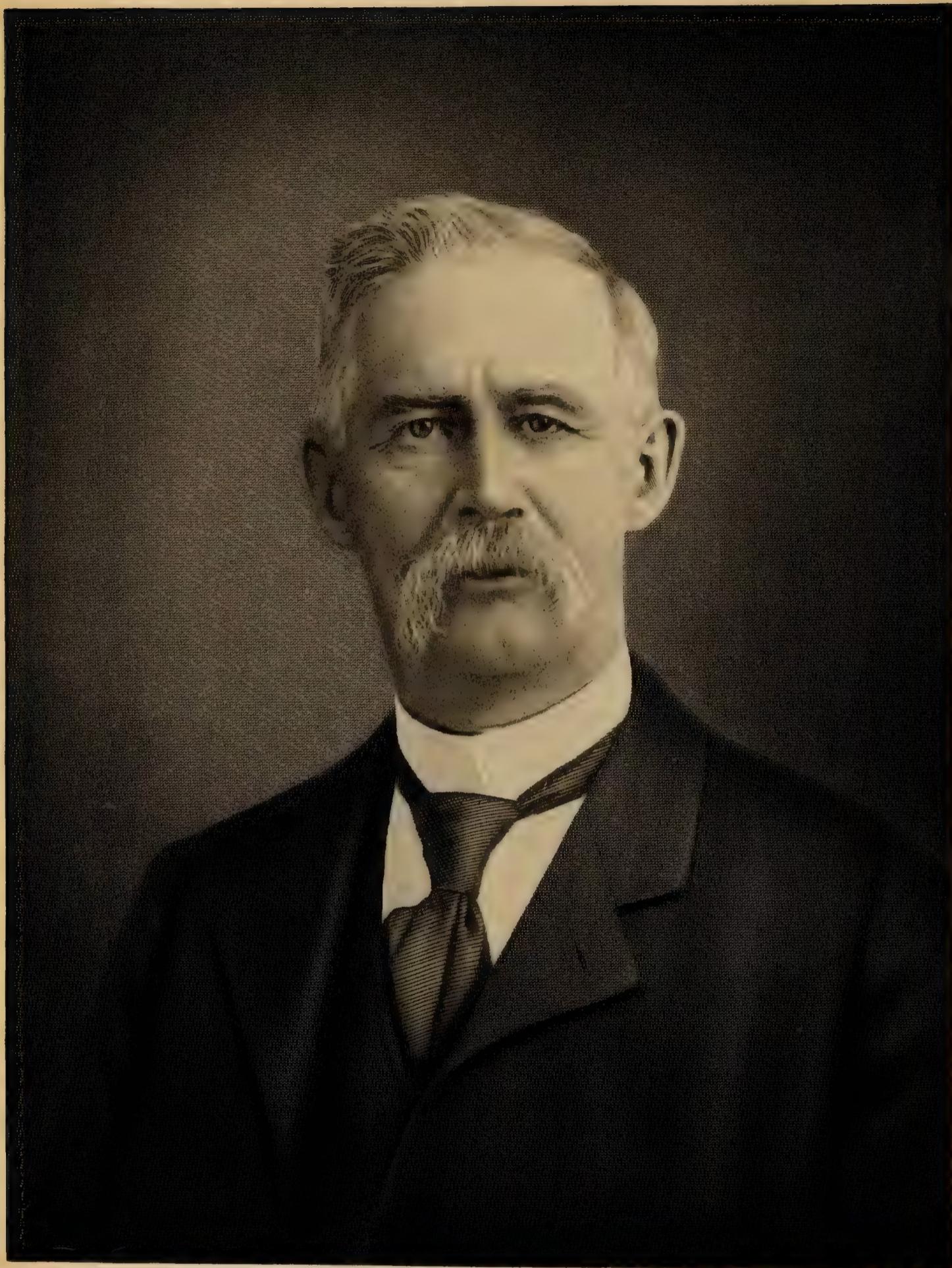
Their only child, Edith Laurie, was born in Springfield, April 24, 1879, and married Harcourt Wesson Bull of that city, October 21, 1903.

BROOKS

Children: Harcourt Wesson, Jr., born September 25, 1904; Jean Inglis, born April 5, 1906; Dana Lawton, born September 13, 1907; Barbara Laurie, born December 21, 1909; Malcolm Stirling, born January 11, 1914.







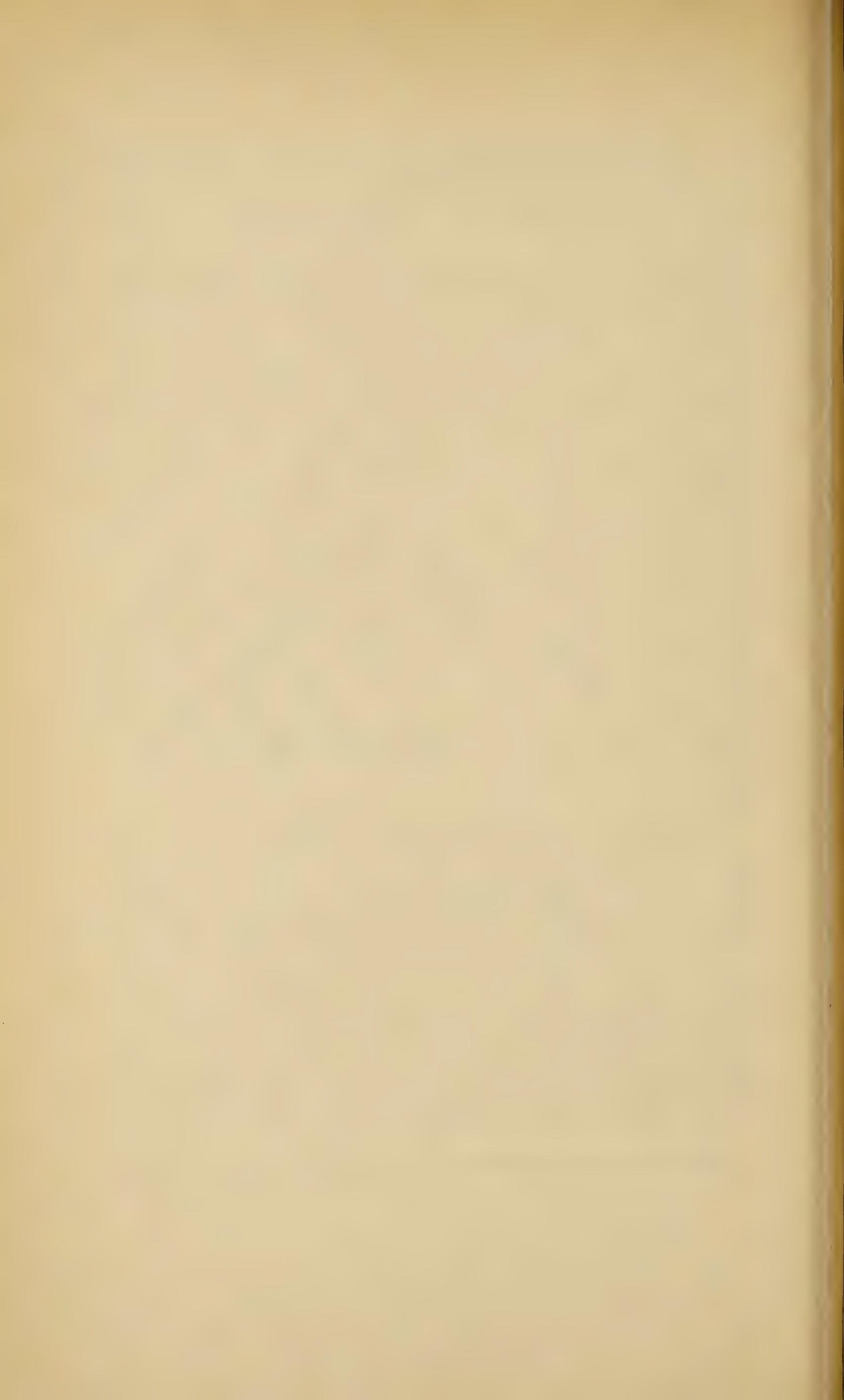
Samuel Hopkins Bushnell

BUSHNELL

THE name of Bushnell has long been an honored one in the annals of New England, and there have been many distinguished men of the name. The family was founded by FRANCIS BUSHNELL, a native of England, who was early settled at Guilford, Connecticut. There he was the third signer of the Guilford covenant in 1639, and he was also a large land owner there. Francis Bushnell married Rebecca, and they were the parents of six children. The different members of his family settled in various locations and practically every one who bears the name of Bushnell today can trace his ancestry to this progenitor.

SAMUEL HOPKINS BUSHNELL, a worthy scion of this old and honored name, was born October 6, 1834, in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, and died in Sheffield, that state, November 6, 1923.

His father was Samuel Bushnell, also of Berkshire County, and he died in 1874. Samuel Bushnell owned and operated a large farm and was one of the useful and substantial citizens of the community. He mar-



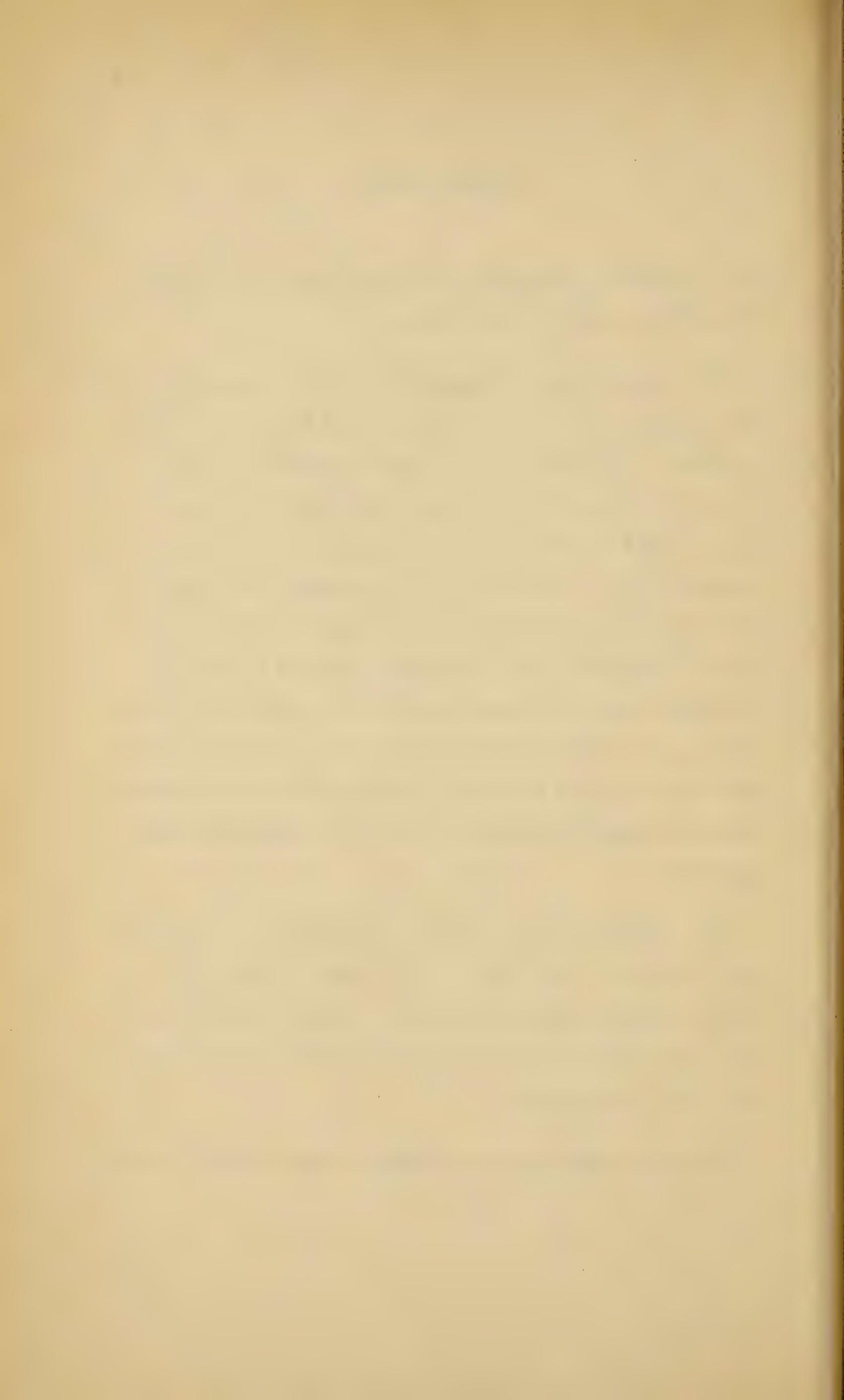
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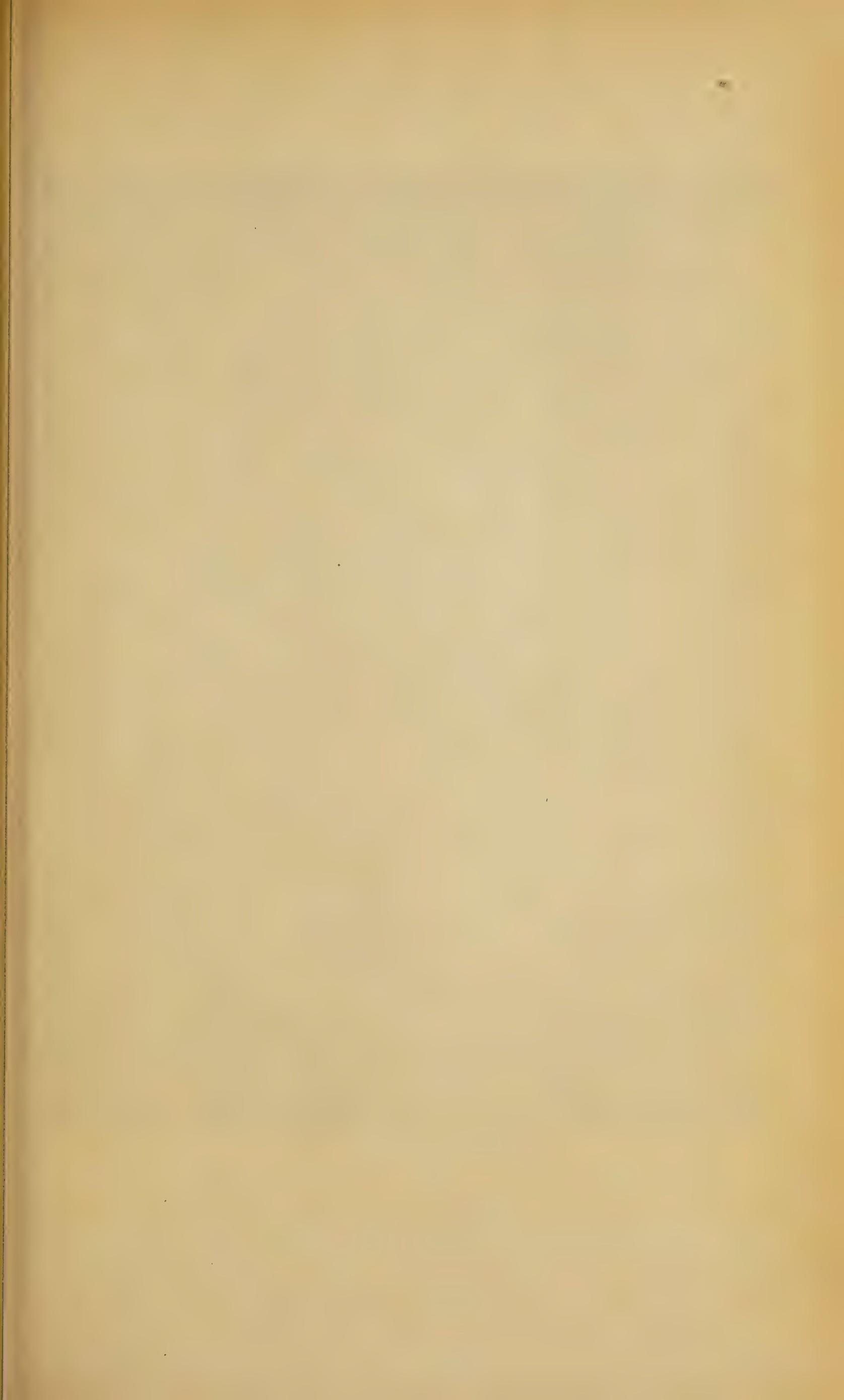
ried Elizabeth Hopkins, who was born in Syracuse, New York, and died in 1852.

The education of Samuel Hopkins Bushnell was obtained in the district schools and he attended the Sheffield High School. His environment was that of a healthy country life and he grew to manhood accustomed to the duties incidental in the life of a farmer's boy. The Bushnell homestead was one of the large farms in Berkshire County and during his father's life-time, Mr. Bushnell assisted in the management and development of the property. With the many new inventions in use in agricultural lines and with natural aptitude, Mr. Bushnell's farm soon became famed for its superior crops and skilled management.

Mr. Bushnell was always actively interested in civic matters, and was at all times willing to give freely of his time and money to the furthering of those measures which tend toward the general welfare of a community.

That his efforts in this direction were appreciated







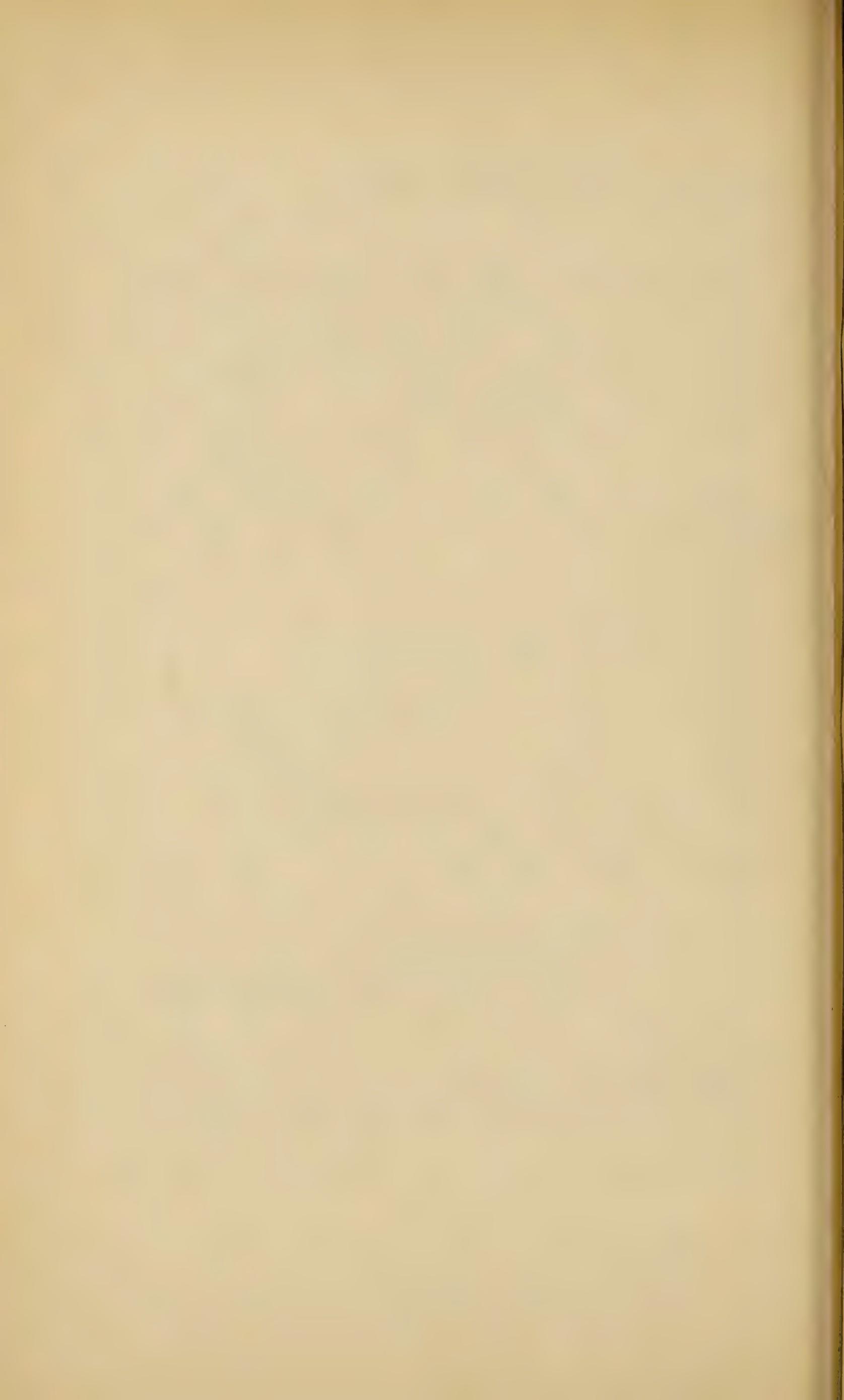
Sarah M. Bushnell

BUSHNELL

is evidenced in the several honors that were conferred on him by his fellow citizens. He was elected to the office of Assessor, and also served as Tax Collector in 1891. He was representative of his district in the State Legislature, serving during the term 1898-99. In these various offices he conducted the affairs entrusted to him in a manner entirely satisfactory to his constituents. Mr. Bushnell was a regular attendant of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a loyal supporter of its interests.

There is now (1929) under construction in the town of Sheffield, Massachusetts, a public library which shall stand for many years to come a silent testimonial to the public spirit and generosity of Mr. Bushnell. In his will there was the munificent sum of twenty-five thousand dollars bequeathed to the town for the erection of this building and it is to be very fittingly known as the Bushnell Memorial Library.

Mr. Bushnell married (first) in 1869, Jennie Sheather, and she died in 1884. He married (second) March 30, 1887, Sarah E. Manvel, a daughter



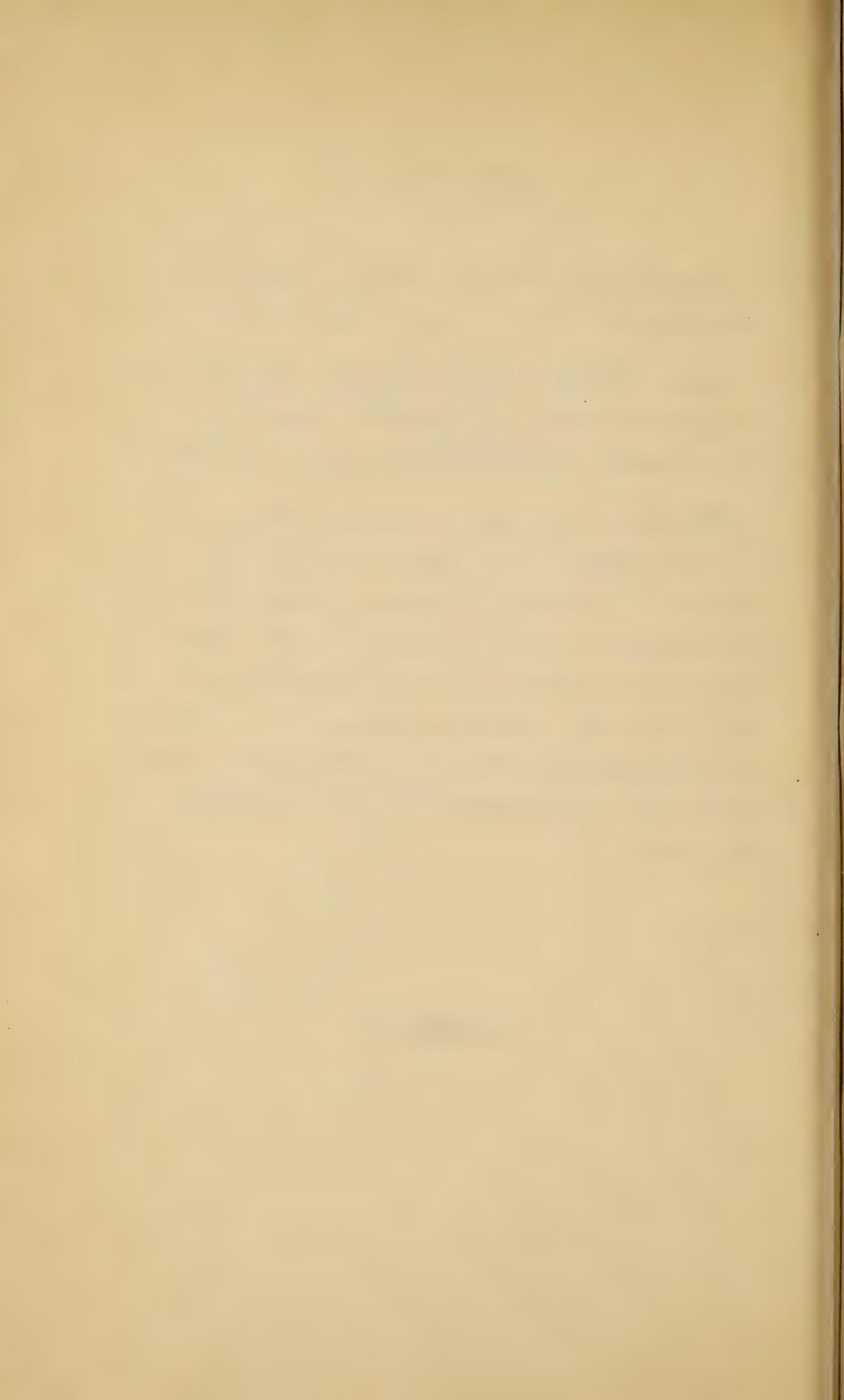
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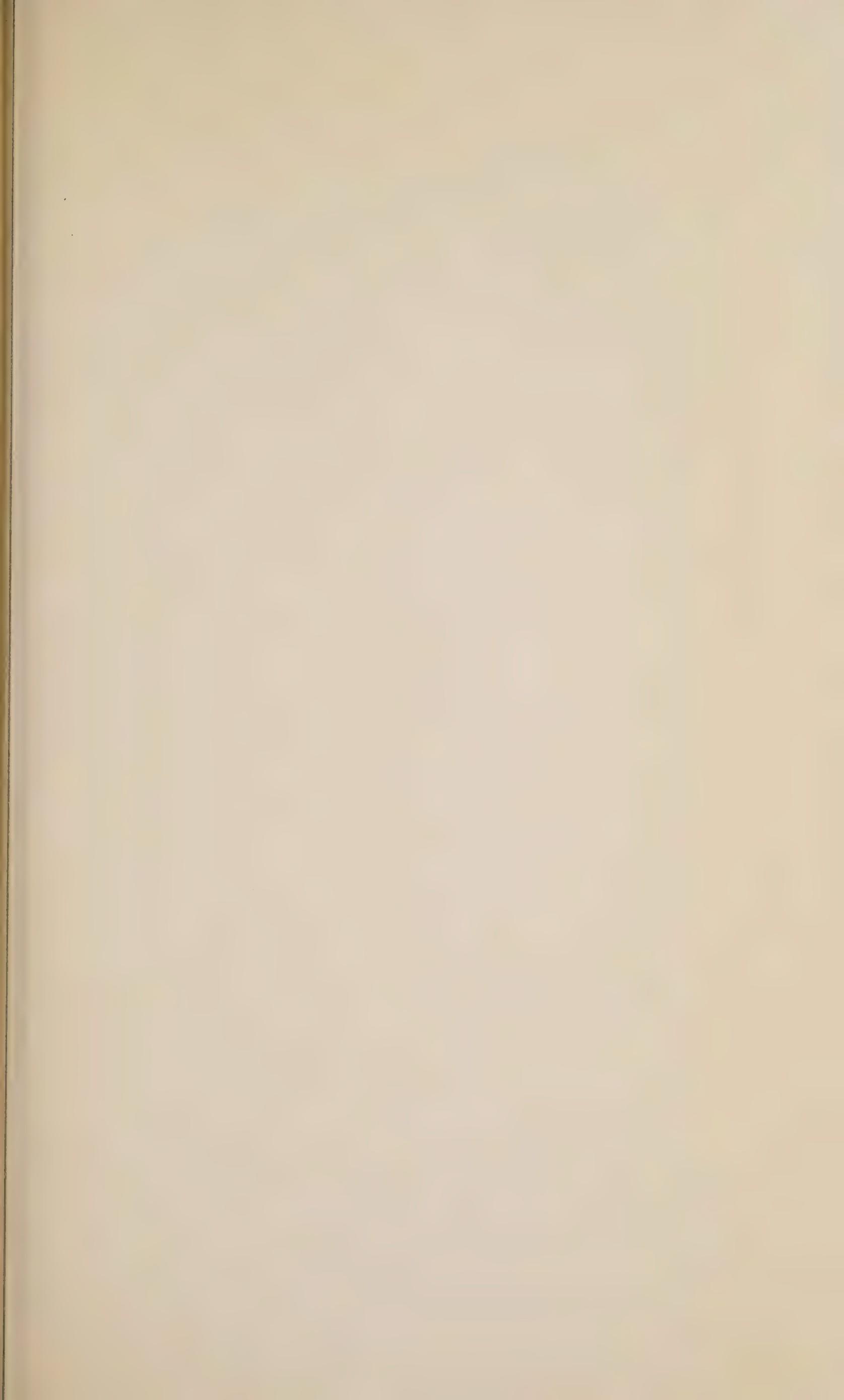
of Daniel and Emeline (Wright) Manvel, and a granddaughter of Clark and Chloe Manvel.

Daniel Manvel, father of Mrs. Bushnell, was engaged in farming in Berkshire County, and two of her brothers served throughout the Civil War.

The story of the career of Samuel Hopkins Bushnell is one that is well worth recording. He was a producer. Through his superior methods of farming, he was a large contributor to the welfare of humanity in general. Through his public spirit, he aided in another, but no less important way. Through his generous heart, he gave a lasting gift of untold benefit to this generation and the generations of the future.









Cookman

Arms: Ermine, an eagle displayed azure, ducally gorged or,
charged on the breast with a fleur-de-lis of the last.

Crest: A griffin's head between two wings expanded or,
ducally gorged azure.

COOKMAN

THE surname Cookman is an old and honorable one in English records and this patronymic is mentioned as early as the seventeenth century. The name of John Cookman appears very often in the records of Ottringham where he is rated as a man of standing in his community. Mention is made, under date of April 13, 1699, of the sale of two seats in the church by order of the same John Cookman. The baptisms of his children are recorded there as follows: Elizabeth, November 4, 1694; Mary, May 15, 1696; Hugh, November 26, 1696.

JOHN COOKMAN, occupied as a housewright, was baptized in this parish, November 2, 1722. The family had long resided on an estate near Hull, Yorkshire, said to have been established there under the rule of the Prince of Orange. George Cookman was Mayor of Hull. The first complete record of this family that can be found is that of his descendant, Thomas Cookman.

THOMAS COOKMAN, the immigrant ancestor, was a native of Hull, England, where he was educated. In 1828, he arrived in New York City, later travel-

COOKMAN

ing on to Canada, where he acquired a stock farm which he combined with a dairy business. Under his expert management, success soon smiled upon this venture. His land was located on the Richelieu River, in the town of Laperaire. He was also the owner of land in Au Sable, New York. The death of Thomas Cookman occurred in Lawrenceville, Canada, where he was buried. He married Jane B. Brown, a native of Hull, who died in Lunenburg, Massachusetts, January 3, 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Cookman were members of the Episcopalian Church.

JOHN COOKMAN, son of Thomas and Jane B. (Brown) Cookman, was born in 1827, in Hull, England, and died, January 18, 1894, in Leominster, Massachusetts. When he was a year old, his parents sailed for New York, later settling in Canada where his boyhood was spent. His education was obtained in the schools near Montreal, and as a youth, he learned the trade of a carpenter and followed this occupation throughout his active life. Mr. Cookman was a business executive with a progressive mind. He had lumber and mining interests in Canada and

COOKMAN

northern New York where he owned and operated several sawmills. At one time, he was also the owner of valuable asbestos mines in Canada.

In 1884, he left Canada and located in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, where he engaged in business as a contractor and builder, and became one of the leading citizens of that town. In politics, he was a Democrat. He was an interested member of the Advent Church. In 1859, he married Jane Beers, daughter of Robert Beers of England. They were the parents of the following children: (1.) Child, born in 1860, died in infancy. (2.) Mary Beers, born August 16, 1861, in Canada; she married James McFarlane; she died in 1911, in Canada. (3.) Jane, born November 26, 1863, in Canada, died September 9, 1879. (4.) Child, died young. (5.) Robert Rollen, of whom further. (6.) Frederick William, born April 20, 1871, in Canada; he married Anna Farrell; they have two children, Jane and Frederick William, Jr., now residing in Portland, Oregon. (7.) Sarah, born July 20, 1874, in Canada. (8.) George Thomas, born January 6, 1878, in Canada; married Florence



R Brookman

COOKMAN

Simmons. They have the following children: Rollen, Dorothy, George, Lowell and Herbert.

ROBERT ROLLEN COOKMAN, son of John and Jane (Beers) Cookman, was born August 11, 1869, in North Stuteley, Province of Quebec, and died March 8, 1930, in Boston, Massachusetts. He was educated in the public schools of Waterloo, Canada, and in the New Hampton Institute of New Hampton, New Hampshire. His first position was that of a bookkeeper for the W. C. Johnson Lumber Company of Fitchburg, and during his eight years with this company, proved himself to be an efficient man. His mind was keenly alert to the possibilities that lay before him and he made a constant study of every detail of the lumber business. In 1899, there were three lumber yards in Fitchburg, none of which were of any consequence. Realizing this, he purchased control of the Webber Lumber Company, then owned and operated by Martin Webber. After re-organizing this plant and putting it on a sound paying basis, he consolidated the remaining yards in Fitchburg, forming the Webber Lumber & Supply

COOKMAN

Company. Thus, his hope of one day maintaining his own plant was realized on a large scale. In 1911, the business was moved to East Summer Street in Fitchburg, where new buildings of modern design were erected. This company, started under the direction of R. R. Cookman, as Treasurer, expanded steadily. Every year improvements were made. Various lumber mills affiliated with the Webber Lumber & Supply Company, and the development of a mail order business, made known the trade name "WEBCO" in every state in New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. This organization outgrew first, the city; second, the state; and third, at the time of his death, was outgrowing New England. Mr. Cookman was the directing head of this organization and was also greatly interested in lumber and real estate in Oregon.

Another business which owes a great deal to R. R. Cookman is the Weaver-Wall Company of Cleveland, Ohio. He became a stockholder in this Company and was instrumental in giving this business a place in the manufacture of Asphalt Products in this country.

COOKMAN

Aside from his business interests, Mr. Cookman derived the greatest amount of pleasure from a camp which he established at Lake Morey, near Fairlee, Vermont. In June of the year 1903, while attending to his lumber interests, he came upon Lake Morey and was so impressed with the beauty of his surroundings that he later built a camp there. He took over a camp for girls, known as Camp Wynona, which was then in a state of bankruptcy. His keen mind, unusual ability and foresight prompted him to interest his friends in this resort. Mr. Cookman soon realized that it was necessary to have an up-to-date hotel and built the now famous Lake Morey Club. This club house is built on the southern shore of Lake Morey and commands a magnificent view of the entire lake. Next, he laid out a golf course, consisting of nine holes, and later added nine more holes; stables were built; more cottages erected, roads improved, until finally the resort was developed to a completion.

Thus, through a chance visit to an isolated country in search of forests for his lumber interests, Mr. Cookman, through his love of nature, was able to

COOKMAN

foresee the great possibilities in that location. The beauty, that was so delightful to him, made him long to bring it to others, and this was accomplished in a commendable way. The capital and executive ability furnished by him, together with his appreciation of natural beauty, changed just enough of nature's plan to make for the comfort and better enjoyment of its residents. The many people who journey to this beautiful spot each summer are evidence of the value and the practicability of this plan, inaugurated by Mr. Cookman.

Robert R. Cookman was also an important factor in the development of Willoughby Lake at Westmore, Vermont, as a resort. He likewise became interested in a girl's camp, called "Westmore", then a failure, and worked on this enterprise until it was a success. He then sold it to the Keewaydin Camp group and it now operates with an enrollment of 250 girls.

Mr. Cookman was one of Fitchburg's most active citizens. He was for many years a member of the Board of Directors of the Y. M. C. A. He was also

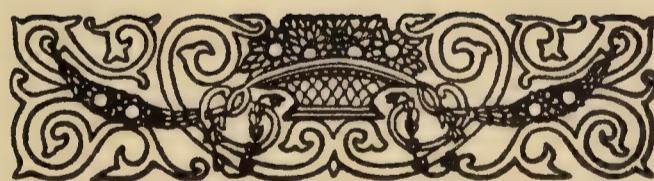
COOKMAN

a member of the Fitchburg Chamber of Commerce and a director of the Safety Fund National Bank. He carried on an enormous investment business of his own and financed many projects in and around Fitchburg, unaided. Politically, Mr. Cookman was a Republican, but never sought or accepted any public office. His interest and membership in the Rollstone Congregational Church, during which time he served as chairman of the financial committee and managing board for twenty-five years, was a source of inspiration to his many acquaintances. Mr. Cookman was a great sportsman, enjoying hunting, fishing and horseback riding and at one time owned several saddle horses which he used for his own pleasure. He was also a member of the Fay and Oak Hill Country Clubs.

Mr. Cookman married, October 11, 1900, Edna Marion Lamb, born September 11, 1873, in Fitchburg. She was the daughter of Hiram Howe and Emma Jane (Colwell) Lamb. (*See Lamb Line*). They were the parents of the following children: (1.) Robert Rollen, Jr., born in Fitchburg, January 10, 1905, graduated from Andover and the Uni-

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versity of Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Sigma Nu Fraternity, and while in college, was a member of the editorial board of the "Punch Bowl". He is now treasurer of the Webber Lumber & Supply Company, and since his father's death has acquired the controlling interest in the Cheney Lumber Company of Winchendon, Massachusetts. He married, April 23, 1929, Nadine (Todd) Frazier of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. (2.) Stephen Hopkins, born January 12, 1912, now (1930) a student at the Worcester Academy.



COOKMAN

THE HOPKINS LINE

THE Hopkins family is one of the oldest and most noted families in Rhode Island,—Stephen Hopkins having been one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The old English spelling of the surname Hopkins was Hopkyns, but after the sixteenth century, the name was changed to its present spelling. This name represents an ancient English family of Oxfordshire, where, in 1567, John Hopkyns held the office of a civic officer in Coventry. Burke has observed a strong resemblance in the armorial bearings of the Wyckhams of Swelcliffe, County of Oxford, and those of the Hopkins family of Oving and has concluded, that in early times, some bond of connection must have existed between the two families. In confirmation of this conjecture, a small estate has been found in Sibford Gower in Swelcliffe Parish which is charged with a quitrent of a hundred pence, having been assigned, by tradition, to the late owners, as the nineteenth John Hopkins, who had successively and lineally inherited it without intervention of any other Christian name than John. It

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is believed that the family of Hopkins in Coventry and Swelcliffe has an ancestor in common, as this estate joins immediately to that of Warwickshire. A branch of the family is found in the north of Ireland.

WILLIAM HOPKINS, father of the immigrant ancestor, Thomas, lived in England and married Joanna (Arnold) Hopkins, who was born in 1577.

THOMAS HOPKINS, son of William and Joanna (Arnold) Hopkins, was born April 7, 1616, in England, and died in Oyster Bay, Long Island, in 1684. He settled in Rhode Island about the year 1640, and was assigned a home lot in the southern part of a town, outside the present town of Providence. Later, he received six shares which were nearer to the center of the town and finally settled some ten miles north of his first location, on the west side of the Blackstone River. He moved to Long Island during the fierce Indian wars. He was made a freeman of Providence in 1656, and was one of the thirty-nine who signed an agreement to have a form of town government for that town.

He married Elizabeth Arnold, and they had the

COOKMAN

following children: (1.) William, who remained in Rhode Island, and was the father of William, who lived in Scituate, Rhode Island, and died in 1738. He was the father of a son, Stephen, of whom further. (2.) Thomas, of whom further.

THOMAS HOPKINS, JR., son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Arnold) Hopkins, was born about 1650, and died April 21, 1718. He settled in North Providence, a territory which was known as Smithfield in 1731, and was later set off as the town of Lincoln. In 1692, he received from his elder brother William, a deed to land which he then occupied, and in time he became the owner of large tracts of land to the westward, which are now in the towns of Smithfield and Gloucester, where his descendants located. He married in 1678, Mary Smith, daughter of John Smith, the Mason, and his wife, Elizabeth, and granddaughter of John Smith, the Miller, these two being thus distinguished from others of the name in the colony.

They were the parents of the following children: (1.) Thomas, died after 1746. (2.) William, mar-

COOKMAN

ried Deborah Allen. (3.) Joseph, died July 19, 1740. (4.) Ezekiel, of whom further. (5.) Elizabeth, died February 26, 1731, unmarried. (6.) Mary, married Robert Davis. (7.) Rachel. (8.) Zebedee, born February 22, 1697. (9.) Elisha, married Mercy White. (10.) Amos, died 1769. (11.) Jeremiah, died April 26, 1733, unmarried. (12.) Anne.

STEPHEN HOPKINS was born in Cranston, March 7, 1707, grew up in Scituate, and died in Providence, July 13, 1785. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence and a Quaker,—the only man in the Continental Congress who kept his hat on during its proceedings. At the age of twenty-four, he was elected Town Clerk of Scituate, which office he filled for many years. He represented his town in the General Assembly in 1732-33, 1735-36-37-38 and in 1741. He later moved to Providence and represented that town in the Assembly. He became chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas in 1739, and in 1755 was elected governor of the colony, which position he continued to fill, with the exception of four years, until 1768. In 1754, he was appointed a member of the Board of Commissioners which assembled at

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Albany, New York, to arrange a plan for the union of the colonies. In 1765, he was elected chairman of a committee appointed at a special meeting held in Providence to draft instructions to the General Assembly on the stamp act. He was elected as colleague of Samuel Ward to represent the colony in the General Congress held at Philadelphia, in 1774, and again chosen in 1775 and 1776. He was placed, next after John Hancock, chairman, on the naval committee of that Congress and was of great assistance in the formation of a navy. He continuously held one public office or another for fifty years and was for several years chancellor of Brown University.

EZEKIEL HOPKINS, fourth son of Thomas and Mary (Smith) Hopkins, was born about 1690-91. He was made freeman of the colony, May 6, 1712, and resided in Scituate, Rhode Island, where he inherited property from his father. He was a member of the first Town Council in 1731, and representative in 1745. He married Elizabeth, surname unknown.

Ezekiel and Elizabeth Hopkins were the parents

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of the following children: (1.) Daniel, married Martha Jenckes. (2.) Ezekiel, married Mary Play. (3.) Charles. (4.) Nicholas, of whom further. (5.) Abigail. (6.) Patience. (7.) Mary. (8.) Katherine, married Reuben Hopkins.

NICHOLAS HOPKINS, fourth son of Ezekiel and Elizabeth Hopkins, resided in Scituate and married Martha Mathewson. They were the parents of the following children: (1.) Philip, born September 5, 1749. (2.) Waite, born January 14, 1752. (3.) Patience, born July 12, 1753. (4.) Rhoda, born April 30, 1756. (5.) Daniel, born June 16, 1758. (6.) Nicholas, born May 30, 1760. (7.) Stephen, of whom further. (8.) William, born July 5, 1765, in Scituate. (9.) Noah, born December 5, 1767, in Scituate.

STEPHEN HOPKINS, son of Nicholas and Martha (Mathewson) Hopkins, was born August 3, 1762, in Scituate. He married in Scituate, December 22, 1782, Lydia Brown, daughter of Israel Brown of Killingly, Connecticut. He married (second) a

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Quakeress. He probably lived in Foster, but there is no record of his children there.

BETSEY D. HOPKINS, daughter of Stephen and Lydia (Brown) Hopkins, was born, according to family record, in 1786, in Foster. She married Arnold Colwell. (*See Colwell Line*).

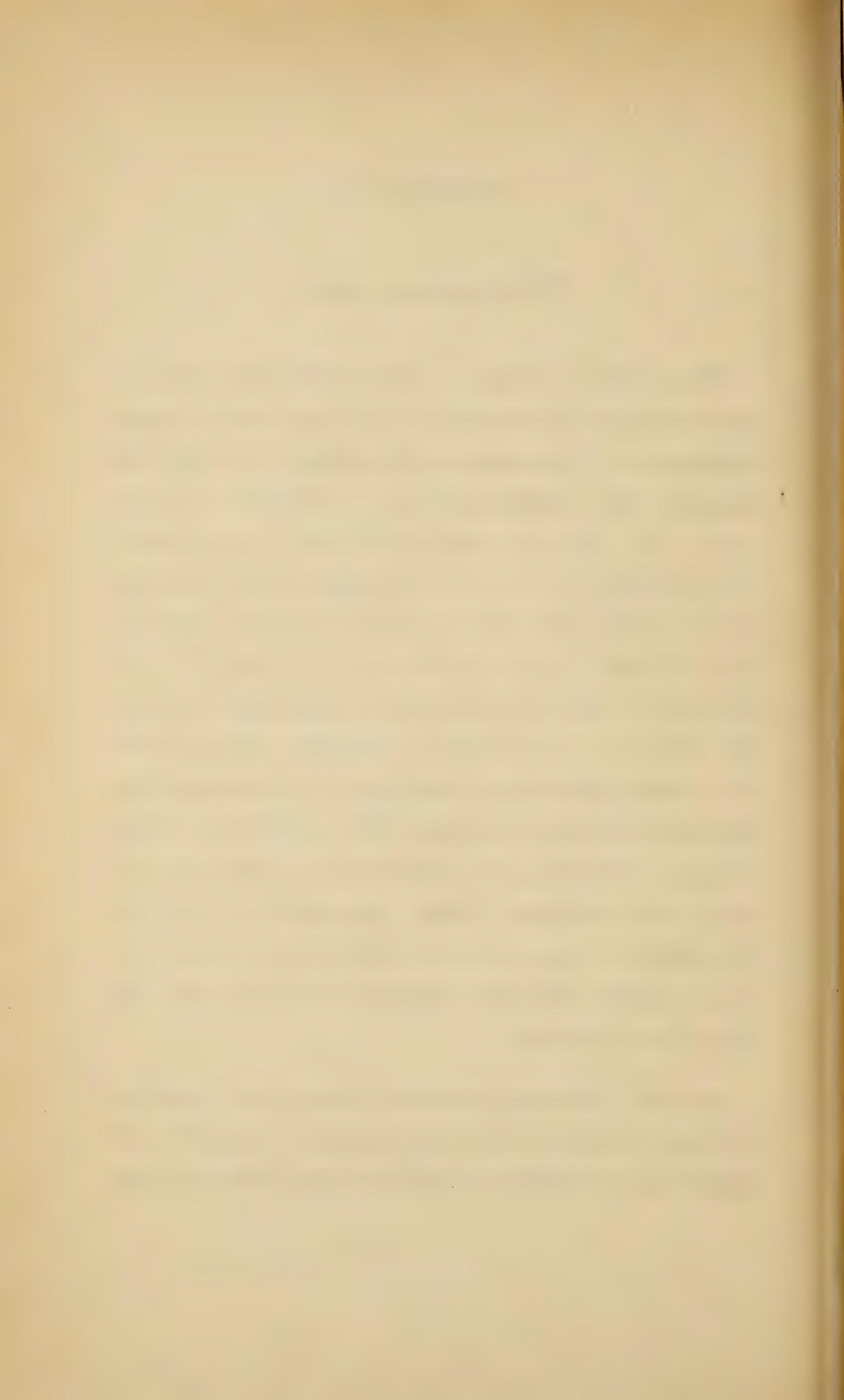


COOKMAN

THE COLWELL LINE

THE Colwell family is frequently mentioned in the records of Rhode Island as far back as the early settlement of Providence, when Robert Colwell, the founder, was number among the pioneers of that place. The first chronicle of Robert Colwell is in the Spring of 1654, when he bought a house and lot in Providence. In 1660, the town granted him another lot and again on February 19, 1665, in the division of land, further grants were made to him. He took the oath of allegiance in May, 1666. One of the earliest divorces in the history of the town was granted to Robert Colwell, July 2, 1667, at which time he was also given permission to remarry. His wife was Margaret White. She died in 1717, in Providence. Soon after his divorce, he moved to Long Island, and on December 3, 1670, sold his Providence interests.

ROBERT COLWELL, son of Robert and Margaret (White) Colwell, was born January 9, 1662, and died in June, 1748. He lived in Bristol, Rhode Island,



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and later in life lived in Gloucester. He married Amey Downing.

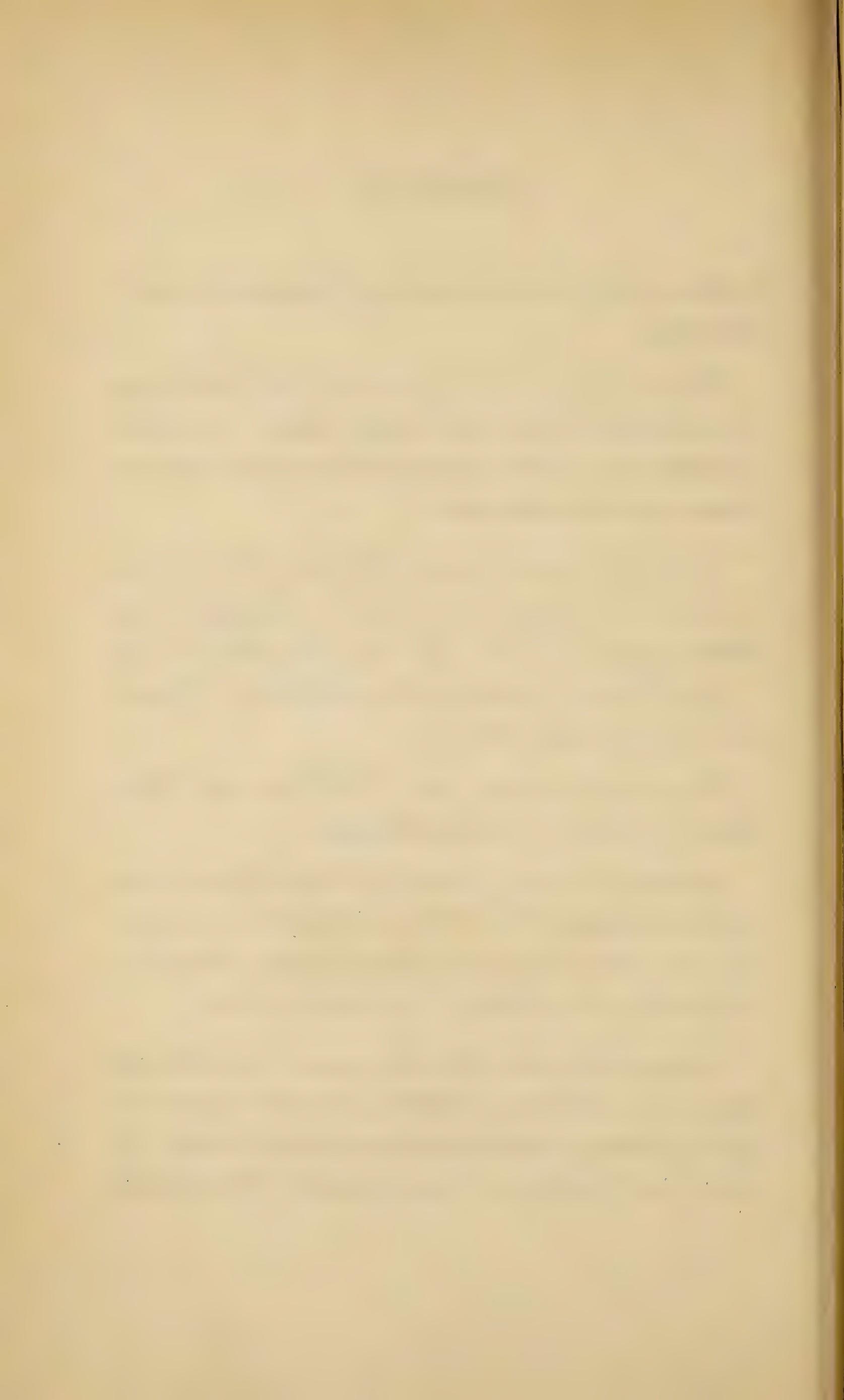
WILLIAM COLWELL, eighth child and fourth son of Robert and Amey (Downing) Colwell, was born December 23, 1709, and lived in Gloucester. It is not known whom he married.

WILLIAM COLWELL, son of William Colwell, was a resident of Gloucester, where he married Mary Barnes, August 1, 1762. She was born, October 31, 1736, in Gloucester, and was the daughter of Thomas and Ruth (Swift) Barnes.

WILLIAM COLWELL, son of William and Mary (Barnes) Colwell, lived in Gloucester.

ARNOLD COLWELL, son of William Colwell, was married, October 16, 1823, to Betsey D. Hopkins, daughter of Stephen and Lydia (Brown) Hopkins, of Scituate, Rhode Island. (*See Hopkins Line*).

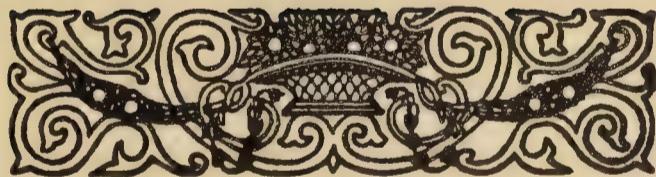
STEPHEN ARNOLD COLWELL, son of Arnold and Betsey D. (Hopkins) Colwell, was born June 28, 1824, in Foster, Rhode Island, and died, October 28, 1881, in Fitchburg, Massachusetts. He married,



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March 16, 1843, at Thompson, Connecticut, Abbie Nourse Colburn, who was born, August 24, 1818, in Leominster, Massachusetts, and died, October 4, 1886, in Fitchburg.

EMMA JANE COLWELL, daughter of Stephen Arnold and Abbie Nourse (Colburn) Colwell, was born, November 17, 1851, in Thompson, and became the wife of Hiram Howe Lamb, born, June 21, 1851, in Phillipston, Massachusetts. (*See Lamb Line*).



COOKMAN

THE LAMB LINE

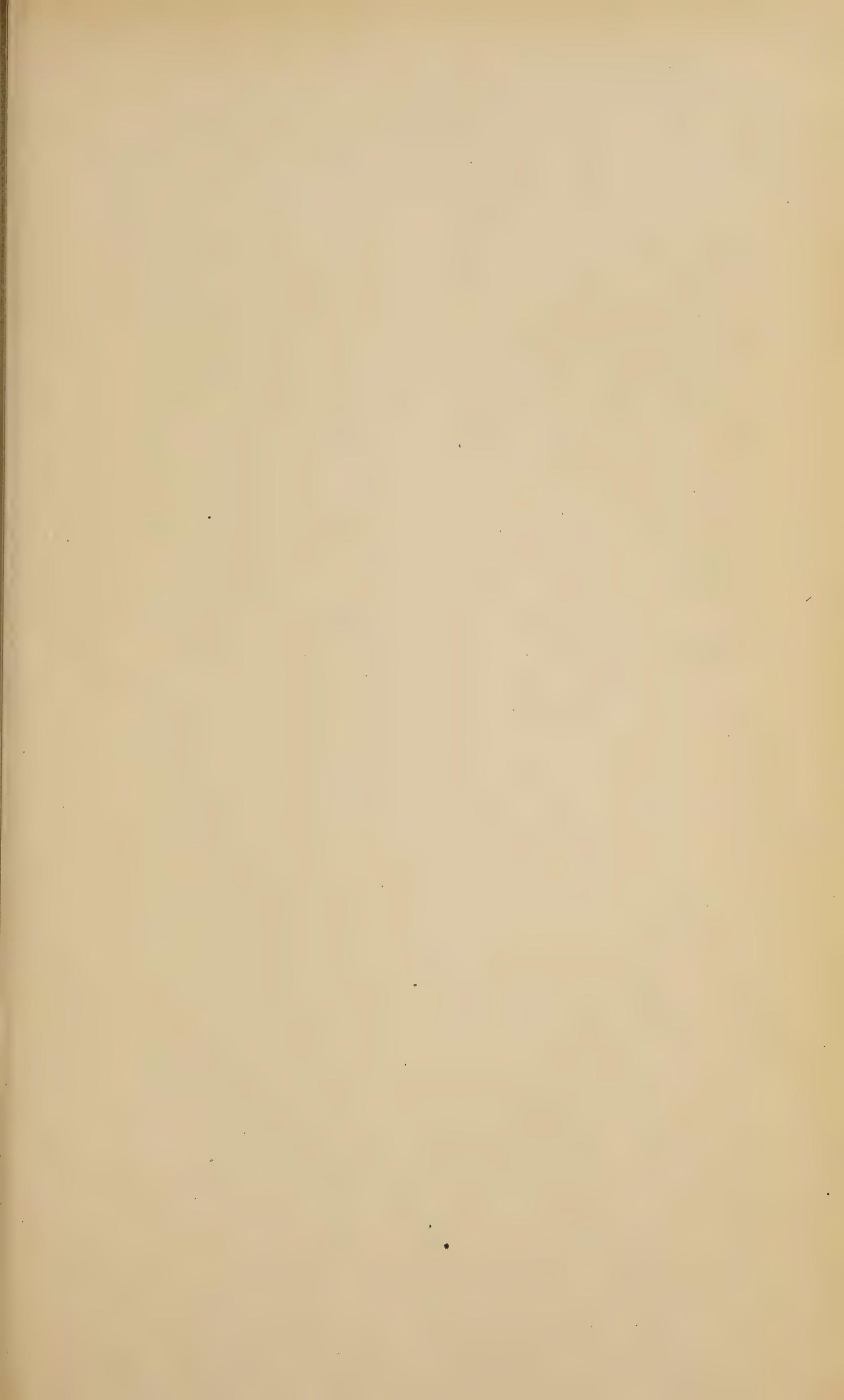
JOSHUA H. LAMB, son of Abel Lamb, was born in Phillipston, Massachusetts. He was a carpenter by trade and built the first church in Phillipston. At the age of forty-five, he enlisted in the army during the Civil War and had served only two years when he contracted a sickness in camp and died at Baton Rouge, Louisiana. He married Fanny Woodward of Phillipston, and she died at the age of thirty-four. They were the parents of the following children: (1.) Fremont. (2.) Hiram, of whom further. (3.) Lucy. (4.) Lottie.

HIRAM HOWE LAMB, son of Joshua H. and Fanny (Woodward) Lamb, was born, June 21, 1851, in Phillipston, Massachusetts, and died, August 15, 1928, in Fitchburg, Massachusetts. For many years, he was connected with the Putnam Machine Company now the Manning Maxwell Moore Company. He married Emma Jane Colwell, who was born, November 17, 1851, in Thompson, Connecticut, and died, May 11, 1912, in Fitchburg. (*See Colwell*

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Line). They were the parents of the following children: (1.) Edna Marion, of whom further. (2.) Abbie Louise, born September 20, 1876, in Fitchburg, and married, Walter F. Rice. They have the following children: (a.) Theodore Lamb. (b.) Lucile. (3.) Chester Colwell, born May 12, 1879, in Fitchburg, married Helen Cook. They have two sons: (a.) Emerson Howe. (b.) Chester Colwell. (4.) Clara Anna, born March 6, 1885, in Fitchburg, married Charles Tice. (5.) Doris Anna, born December 28, 1894, in Fitchburg, married William Andrew. They are the parents of two children: (a.) Dick. (b.) Marjorie.

EDNA MARION LAMB, daughter of Hiram Howe and Emma Jane (Colwell) Lamb, was born, September 11, 1873, in Fitchburg, Massachusetts. She was a teacher in the public schools of Fitchburg for several years. She married, October 11, 1900, Robert Rollen Cookman. (*See Cookman Line*).





W. E. Leeson

ESLEECK

THE story of the growth of the paper industry under the supervision of Augustine W. Esleeck, proves the possibility, of a man with the requisite knowledge of his business and the right personal qualities to enter a field of business, apparently already preempted, and win for himself a substantial success. The career of Mr. Esleeck was a busy one which included valuable public service in addition to productive private activity. He was prominently known in Greenfield and Holyoke, Massachusetts, as a manufacturer and man of affairs while the full circle of his relationships has brought him in touch with all the best interests of his community.

Mr. Esleeck was born at Galveston, Texas, March 28, 1848, and died at Greenfield, September 30, 1926. He was a son of John Read and Ruth (Perry) Esleeck. The former was a contractor and builder and while the son was still an infant, came north and located in Springfield, Mass. There the boy attended school and gained his first experience in business.

In 1871 Mr. Esleeck came to Holyoke where he was destined to become one of the leading citizens and

ESLEECK

where he continued to reside for the next thirty-six years. He entered the employ of the Valley Paper Company and through careful attention to the details of his work and through the diligence which characterized his business life, he worked himself upward to the office of treasurer of this company. With this firm foothold on the ladder of success, he began to climb rapidly, and in 1888 was in a position to purchase an interest in the paper mill operated by the Beebe & Holbrook Company of Holyoke. For ten years he occupied the office of treasurer of this company, and in 1901, bought the Nonotuck Paper Company. Two years from that date a sale was made of this company to the American Writing Paper Company.

In 1900 Mr. Esleeck became the owner of the Marshall Paper Company at Turners Falls, Massachusetts, and in 1906 removed to Greenfield to make his home there. He concentrated all his attention to the development of this new property and with perfecting the quality of the paper manufactured. He received many contracts from the Government and his product was known throughout the country. The name of "Es-

ESLEECK

leeck" was synonomous with high quality in paper products. As an employer Mr. Esleeck was beloved on account of his fairness to those in his employ. He was genial and always willing to further their interests. In 1921, he celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his business career.

Among his other official business connections may be mentioned his directorship in the Franklin County Trust Company; trustee of the Mechanics Bank at Holyoke; member of the School Board. He was a life-long Republican and was placed as his party's candidate in several offices of responsibility and trust. In 1900 he served as a member of the State Legislature from his district. He was very public spirited and during the World War aided materially in raising funds. He was always keenly interested in the Young Men's Christian Association, and was president of the Holyoke Association, and was prominent in the activities of the County Association.

In many ways Mr. Esleeck gave assistance to those who needed it; he gave of his time to the public welfare, and of his finances to those charitable movements

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which brought help and many times sunshine to the less fortunate. His friends were legion and he held the esteem and confidence of all who knew him.

Mr. Esleeck was a member of the Second Congregational Church of Greenfield, which he served as Deacon. He had a deep interest in religion and the work of the denomination always had a generous share of his time. With his influence and his means he had furthered all of its activities. For many years he had spent the winter season in Florida where he owned a beautiful home. He was a member of the Country Club and of the Greenfield Club.

Mr. Esleeck married, January 30, 1871, Emma Colton, a daughter of George Colton and Mary Elizabeth Lombard, who died October 16, 1906. They were the parents of one daughter, Ruth Trask Esleeck, now Mrs. Loring H. Dodd of Worcester, Mass.

Mr. Esleeck married again September 15, 1910, Martha Robins, daughter of Henry E. Robins and Martha Bird of Rochester, New York.

ESLEECK

The local paper at Greenfield had the following editorial bearing on the death of Mr. Esleeck which portrays the esteem and respect in which he was held by his fellow citizens and business associates.

"Another heavy loss has been sustained by Greenfield, through the death of Augustine W. Esleeck, who passed away yesterday after a life full of service to his fellow man. Mr. Esleeck's record as a town benefactor is unique, and will not be matched soon, if ever again. Others have made themselves conspicuous as contributors to the public welfare, but only a few approach Mr. Esleeck's mark for generosity toward and interest in the public welfare.

"The finest tribute to his character and deeds is the universal grief which is felt in the two towns where he spent the latter part of his life. Hardly a citizen of Greenfield or Turners Falls but knew of or experienced something of his benefactions. At least they were familiar with his reputation as a giver to every worthy cause, and they esteemed and respected him as one whose goal in life was not to amass money but to spend it in a way to do good. Nor was it in money alone

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that Mr. Esleeck contributed to the public welfare. He gave as generously of his time and thought as of his means wherever he could be of service. The chief fruit of his leadership was the United Drive in the World War. That movement was one for the benefit of the welfare work of three great religious bodies in the camps of America, and in the trenches of France. That it was a success was due in no small measure to Mr. Esleeck's efforts and the inspiration of his appeal to the workers. It was a memorable scene in the dining room of the Mansion House on the last night of the drive when he rose to announce the success of the effort. He was never a man to court applause but on that occasion received enough to last a life-time, and it must have helped him to realize the full extent of the feelings of the community toward him.

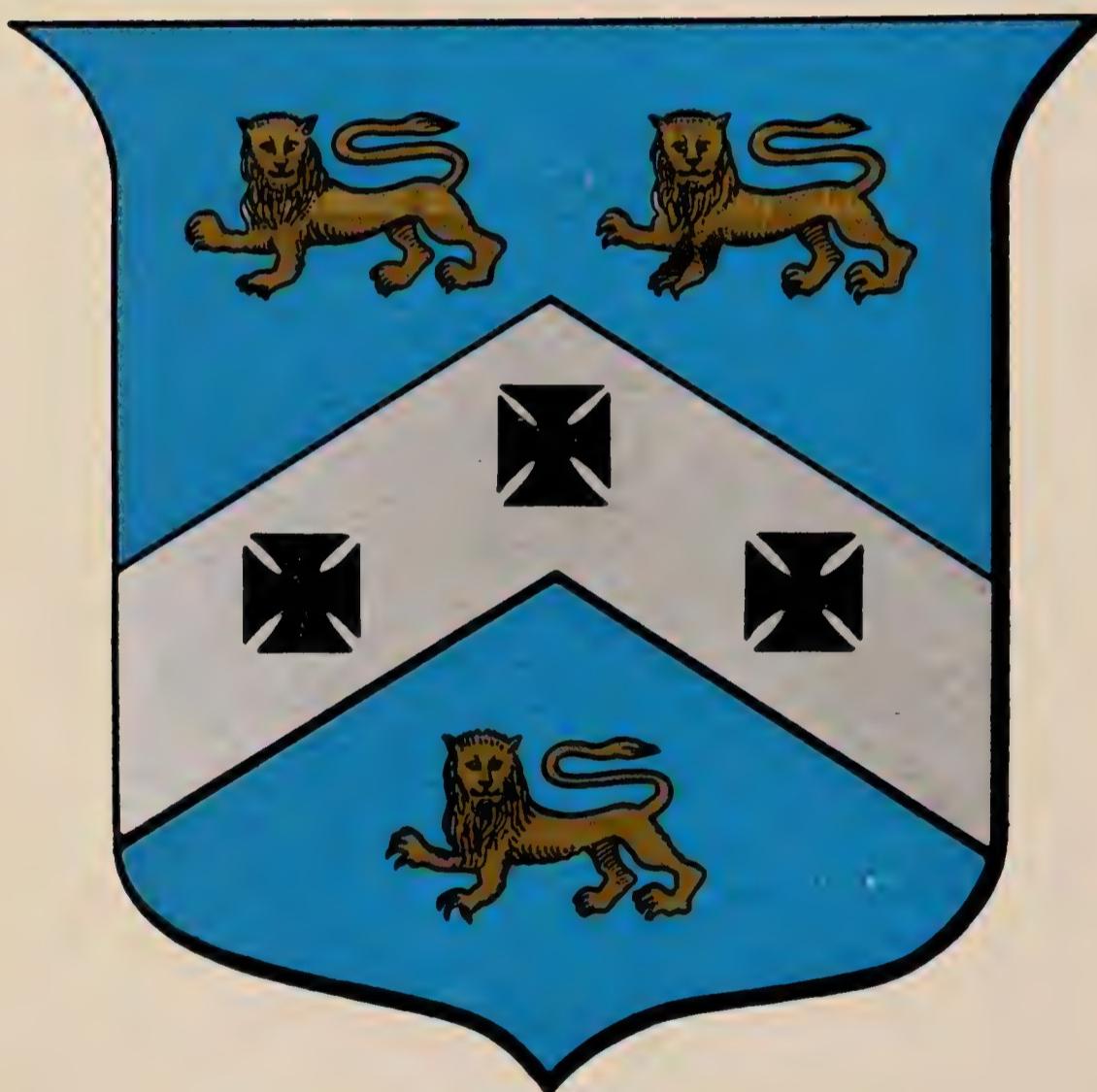
"To whatever cause he gave himself, he was whole-hearted in his efforts to advance it. He took a deep interest in education and did valuable work on the Greenfield School Board. He believed in fulfilling the duties of citizenship, and he rarely failed to cast his vote. He was a member of the representative town

ESLEECK

meeting, and made it a point to be present at every session when it was possible. In short, he believed American citizenship to be a great privilege and its duties worth discharging.

"But the most engaging side of Mr. Esleeck was his kindness to individuals in need. When business depression prevailed in Turners Falls, many families were kept warm and fed by his generosity. During the fuel famine he saw to it that needy families were provided with coal then so difficult to obtain. His employes were gladdened at Christmas with substantial gifts, and a little courtesy which he observed every year was to see that every person in his factory received a ticket to the local fair.

"As a manufacturer he believed in high standards, and on quality he won a wide market for his products. The trade with which he dealt knew him as his home community did, as a man of substantial character, spotless integrity and real worth."



Fowler

Arms: Azure, a chevron argent charged with three crosses formee sable, between three lions passant guardant, or.

Crest: An owl argent, with ducal coronet, or.

FOWLER

THE blue or "azure" on the shield is the emblem of justice, humility, and loyalty. The "chevron argent" or two rafters of a house joined together in chief, and descending like a pair of compasses to the extremities of the shield, colored silver, betokens the achievement of some business of the moment and is assigned by heralds to such as have served their King and Country. The "owl", which is the crest, betokens vigilance. The motto of the Fowler family was "Sapiens qui vigilat" (He is wise who is vigilant). The livery was, "Drab, with trimmings in black".

The surname Fowler is of ancient Norman origin. As recorded by Burke, the eminent historian, Sir Richard Fowler of Foxley, in the county of Bucks, accompanied Richard Coeur de Lion to the Holy Land, and maintained during the war a body of British bowmen (all his own tenants), in the army of that Prince, and during the siege of Acon (Acre), 1191, defeated by his extraordinary vigilance a nocturnal attempt of the Infidels to surprise the Christian camp. For these services his royal master knighted him on the field of battle and changed his

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crest, which had been a cubit arm, habited azure, holding in the hand proper, a lure vert, feathered argent lined or, twisted round the arm, to "the vigilant owl".

PHILIP FOWLER, the founder of the family in America from which George Francis Fowler is descended, was born about 1590 in Marlboro, Wiltshire, England. After taking the "Oathes of Allegiance and Sympathy", he came to America on the ship "Mary and John" in May, 1634, and that year was made a freeman of Ipswich, Massachusetts, where he spent the remainder of his life. He died June 24, 1679; married (1) Mary Winsley, who died August 3, 1659; married (2) Mary Norton (widow), who died just previous to November 5, 1694. The children of Philip and Mary Winsley Fowler were: Margaret, Mary, Samuel, Hester, Joseph, and Thomas.

JOSEPH FOWLER was born about 1629, in Ipswich, and married Martha Kimball. He was killed by the Indians near Deerfield, May 19, 1676, on his

FOWLER

return from the Turners Falls fight. His children were: Joseph, Philip, John, Sr. and Mary.

JOHN FOWLER, SR., moved to Springfield, Massachusetts, about 1680, about five years after the burning of the town—before the 2nd. Indian War of 1688-98. He died November 27, 1757; married (1) Sarah, (2) Hannah Scott, born October 16, 1668; died December 4, 1761. Children: Elizabeth, Benjamin, Hannah, John Jr., Mary, Sarah, Abigail, Elizabeth, Christopher, and Elisha.

JOHN FOWLER, JR., was born in Agawam, April 16, 1698, and died November, 1785. On September 14, 1732, he married Elizabeth Ferry, died December 4, 1785. Their children were: Elizabeth, John, George, Job, Bildad, Sr., Elisha, Caroline, and David.

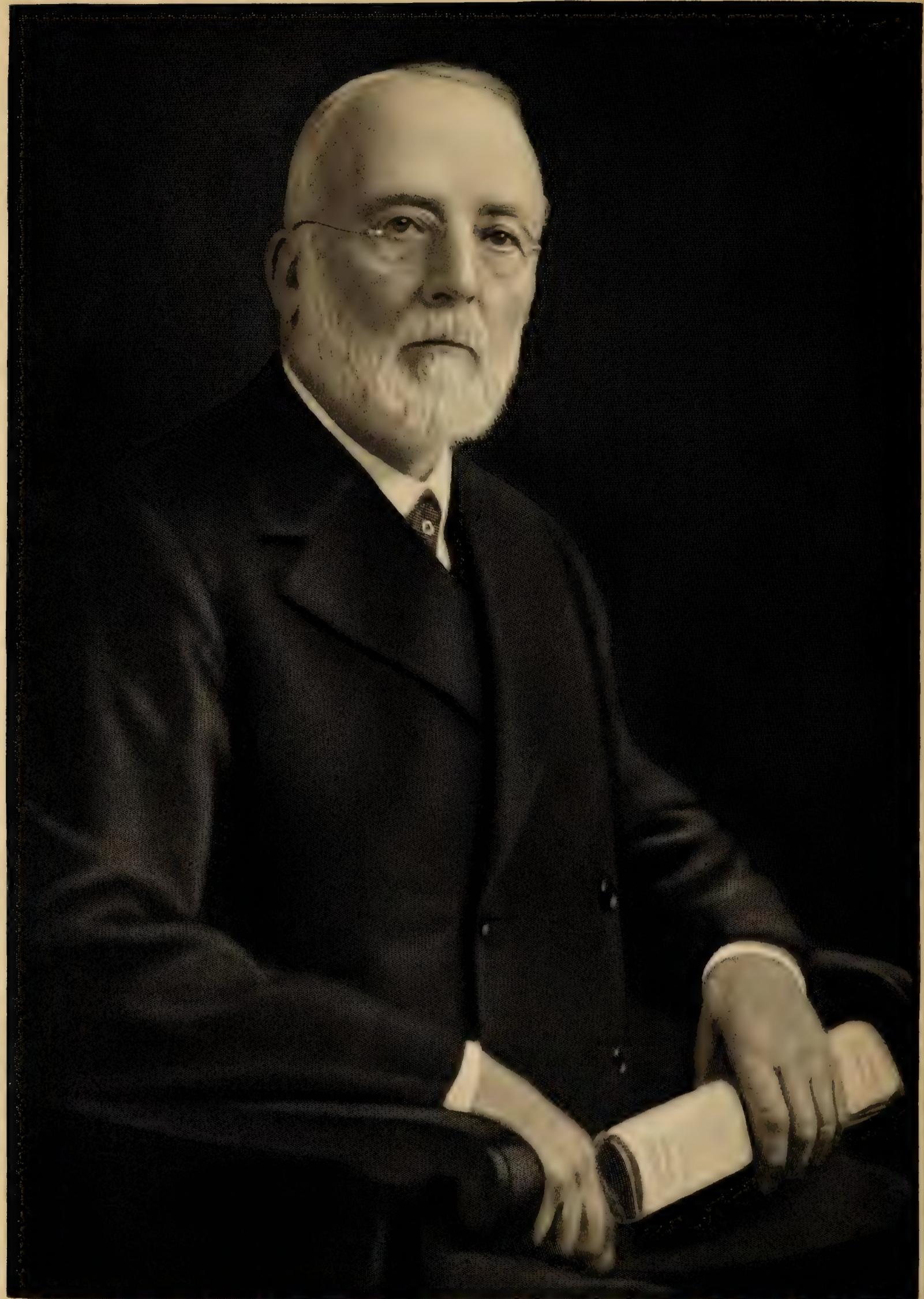
BILDAD, SR., was born in Agawam, April 20, 1739; died November 19, 1814. He married (1) on August 12, 1784, Mercy Sikes; died April 25, 1800; (2) moved to Suffield and married on January 11, 1801, Rachael Hopkins, born 1759, died November 5, 1855. Bildad Fowler, Sr., was a second lieutenant

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in the Revolutionary war in Captain Nathan Rowley's fourth company, at first, and then in Colonel John Mosley's third Hampshire company of Massachusetts militia. He was in Colonel Mosley's company at the defence of Boston, July 9, 1777. Again he was sent with a company to reinforce the Northern army and also to aid Captain Levi Ely's company under Colonel John Brown. The children of Bildad and Mercy (Sikes) Fowler were: Bildad, Jr., Julius, Betsey, Polly, Mary, Caroline, Gamalial, Emilia. The children of Bildad and Rachael (Hopkins) Fowler were: An infant, died 1803; Rachael Solina, married Horace Belden.

BILDAD, JR., was born in Suffield, April 20, 1785, died in Agawam, March 15, 1866. He married (1) Sarah Norton, (2) Sophronia Sessions. Bildad, Jr., was one of the founders of the Agawam Congregational Church, of which he was a deacon all his life. The children of Bildad, Jr., and Sarah Norton were: George, Martha, Norman, and Sarah.

GEORGE FOWLER was born in Agawam, April 4, 1813, and died there January 21, 1890. He was a



George A. Dowler,

FOWLER

prosperous and successful farmer of that town. He married on September 7, 1841, Mary Ann Hazen, born May 15, 1824, died May 25, 1896, daughter of Reverend Reuben Stedman Hazen. When a young man he drilled with the Massachusetts' infantry in Colonel Bagg's regiment. Toward the close of his life he became a director of the Parson's Paper Company and the Valley Paper Company, being one of the original stockholders. The children of George and Mary Ann Hazen were: George, Ralph, Timothy, Mary, Martha, and Norman.

GEORGE FRANCIS FOWLER, son of George and Mary Ann (Hazen) Fowler, was born in Agawam, September 20, 1842, and died in Springfield, December 11, 1929. He was educated in the Agawam public schools, and the Westfield Normal School. After graduating from the latter institution on July 30, 1861, he accepted a position teaching in Blandford, Massachusetts, but lured by the current talk of the time about the wonderful opportunities offered the youth who lived in the western part of the country, young Fowler resigned his teacher's position after

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a few months and went to Columbus, Ohio, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, later removing to Waterloo, Iowa. However, the East proved the greatest attraction to him and he returned to Springfield where he formed a partnership with his brother, Timothy H. Fowler, and engaged in the nursery business.

In November, 1880, Mr. Fowler became interested in the manufacture of glazed papers. He could see the infinite possibilities in such work and realized that it was a business that would hold his entire attention and interests. With determination and energy shown throughout his life, he went ahead and bought the site for his mill, built it, planned the machinery and began to turn the wheels of industry. He had an unlimited capacity for hard work and found much satisfaction in carrying out the principles of his favorite expression: "There is no such word as can't. Just say I can and I will". He possessed the ability to think things out clearly to a definite conclusion and had the vision and far-sightedness to see what would result from certain

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policies and methods. He believed in change and was always looking for more modern and better ways of doing things.

Under the name of the Hampden Glazed Paper and Card Company, Incorporated, Mr. Fowler formed a partnership with Aaron Bagg and J. C. Parsons, which was the beginning of a very successful business career. He was elected treasurer of this company in the year of its founding, 1880, and two years later was elected president, an office he continued to hold until his death. He kept abreast of the most modern business methods and was one of the first to install new machinery in the plant. He was also one of the early members of the Valley Paper Company of which he was later a director and eventually president and treasurer. To both of these manufacturing plants he brought progress and prosperity, and was recognized as one of the foremost business men of Hampden County.

Very frequently he was consulted by other companies relative to the proper procedure of certain business transactions. He was a director of the

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Mechanics Savings Bank of Holyoke, Massachusetts; City National Bank of Holyoke, Hadley Falls Trust Company and the Parson's Paper Company.

His hobby was fine farming, without doubt an inheritance from generations of forbears who had wrested from the Mother Earth their maintenance and comfort. Mr. Fowler particularly delighted in his fine horses and his herd of pure bred Aberdeen Angus Cattle.

He was a kindly gentleman, who on many occasions gave to those in need. He was affiliated with the Republican party, and although he was in no way an office seeker, he was a staunch upholder of that party. He was content with his business, his home, his family, and his farm interests, and was a regular attendant of the First Congregational Church, to which institution he contributed liberally to the charity organizations. By virtue of his ancestry, he was a member of George Washington Post, Sons of the American Revolution, and was also a member of the Colony, the Long Meadow and the Winthrop Clubs.

FOWLER

The Springfield Republican published the following editorial subsequent to his death, which is a fine tribute to the man, who for many years was a worthy citizen of that city, and its close neighbor, Holyoke.

"George F. Fowler of this City, who died Thursday, at the age of eighty-seven, was an outstanding figure in the industrial life of Holyoke, and especially notable for the initiative and energy which he applied to the science of manufacturing up to the last three weeks of his life. Belonging to the old guard of the Connecticut Valley Manufacturers, he remained the active head of two important paper manufacturing concerns and kept them progressive and prosperous.

Friendly critics of New England industry expatiate on the perils of obsolescence, by which they mean a contented resting on past achievements and previously earned wealth at a time when we should be meeting new problems with new methods. Unfortunately, there have been some industries in which management has proved unprogressive and capital timid. Mr. Fowler's career provides a striking example of a man-

FOWLER

facturer who never ceased to modernize his machinery and his methods and who was steadily keeping step with progress long after he had passed his 80th year. He was a patriarch who remained a pioneer. Mr. Fowler's warm judgment was warmly appreciated by his associates in the direction of the two banks with which he was connected. But busy though he was, he did not confine his thoughts entirely to business. He had a great interest in horses and devoted much time to the careful study of art. In his early life before he entered the paper industry, he was a school teacher. The veneration with which he was regarded was not merely for a man of years of past achievements, but for the man of years who kept young."

His early years spent as they were out-of-doors, gave him a great love of nature. The trees, plants and flowers particularly appealed to him. In the later years of his life when he collected paintings of the best American artists, his taste invariably was in landscapes. He was also a great lover of animals and derived great pleasure from attending an exhibition of horses and other live stock. His kindness and

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generosity to others was outstanding although his many kindly acts were quite unostentatious.

His deeply religious nature made his relation to God a most personal one. He felt God with him, guiding him at all times, not only in his home, but also in his business life. With this went a strong sense of what was right and wrong. His work was not a burden but a pleasure to him. He put his whole soul into it. He enjoyed life, taking it as it came, always carrying on with the assurance that a higher power was back of him.

George Francis Fowler married August 29, 1900, Nellie Jessamine Brainerd, born April 23, 1872, in Delta, Ohio, daughter of Abner P. and Adeline (Trowbridge) Brainerd. (*See Brainerd and Trowbridge Lines.*)

They were the parents of the following children:
(1). Mary A., born May 29, 1901. She married William Whiting, of Holyoke, and they were the parents of the following children: (a) William, born April 6, 1925. (b) George F., born May 19, 1927. (2). George Brainerd, born January 12,

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1905, now the treasurer of the Valley Paper Company. (3). Edward Hazen, born May 31, 1906, now assistant treasurer of the Valley Paper Company.



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THE HAZEN LINE

EDWARD HAZEN, the founder of the family, was born in Northamptonshire, England, and immigrated to America about 1648, and is on record in Rowley, Massachusetts, September 18, 1649, on which date his first wife, Elizabeth, died. He married (second) Hannah Grant. Edward Hazen was a man of substance and ability and filled many public offices. He was overseer in 1650-51-54-60-61-63 and 1668, and in 1666, he served as Judge of Delinquents. The inventory of his estate amounted to £404, 7s 8d, a very large sum for that period.

THOMAS HAZEN, son of Edward and Hannah (Grant) Hazen, was born February 29, 1657-58, and died in Norwich, Connecticut, April 12, 1735. He was the owner of a farm in Rowley, and at one time lived in Boxford, Massachusetts. In 1710, he located in that part of Norwich which is now called Franklin and which was then known as West Farms. He, with his two brothers, were among the petitioners for its incorporation. He married January 1,

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1683-84, Mary Howlet, daughter of Thomas Howlet.

JACOB HAZEN, son of Thomas and Mary (Howlet) Hazen, was baptized in Topsfield, Massachusetts, and died in Norwich, December 22, 1755. He married October 27, 1719, Abigail, surname unknown.

JACOB HAZEN, son of Jacob and Abigail Hazen, was born November 30, 1729, and married February 12, 1752, Mary Brett, of Bridgewater, Massachusetts.

FREDERICK HAZEN, son of Jacob and Mary (Brett) Hazen, was born September 25, 1762, and died in 1825. In 1788, he married Sarah Steadman, of Norwich. He was a carpenter and builder. In 1789, he removed to Tunbridge, Vermont, but in 1792, he returned to Norwich and seven years later was residing in Agawam, Massachusetts. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War for two years, 1780-82, enlisting from Norwich.

REV. REUBEN STEADMAN HAZEN, son of Frederick Hazen and Sarah (Steadman) Hazen, was born

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in Tunbridge, Vermont, August 26, 1790, and died in Westminster, Connecticut, in 1864. For many years he occupied the pulpits of the Congregational churches in Agawam, Feeding Hills, Massachusetts, and Barkhamsted and Westminster, Connecticut. He married (first) in 1820, Mary Ann Wood, daughter of Reverend Luke Wood; he married (second) Eunice King, daughter of Reverend Asa King. In 1856, he married (third) Sarah Burgess.

MARY ANN HAZEN, daughter of Reverend Reuben and Mary Ann (Wood) Fowler, was born May 15, 1824, and died May 21, 1896. She married George Fowler. (*See Fowler Line.*)



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THE BRAINERD LINE

THE surname Brainerd or Brainard, which is of ancient origin, is a place name and was originally spelled Brendewood or Brendwode. It is the opinion of many authorities that this family came originally from the village of Braine in Flanders or France, however, there is record of the family in Essex County, England, as early as 1350, where the name is spelled Brainwood, taken from Brentwood, meaning burnt wood.

DANIEL BRAINERD, the founder of the family, was probably born in Braintree, England, in 1641, and died in Haddam, Connecticut. The following information of the first Daniel on record is deducted from an old manuscript dated January 20, 1786. As a small boy of eight years, he was stolen and brought to America where he was bound out to Mr. Wadsworth of Hartford. He remained with him until he was twenty-one years of age, when, in 1661, he settled in Haddam, Connecticut, where he was one of the foremost men, serving as justice of the

FOWLER

peace and holding many other town offices at various times. He married about 1663-64, Hannah, daughter of Gerard and Hannah Spencer.

JAMES BRAINERD, son of Daniel and Hannah (Spencer) Brainerd, was prominent in the public life of Haddam. He was appointed Ensign in May, 1705; Lieutenant, in 1714, and Captain in October, 1722. He was one of those appointed to lay out land and in 1711 was deputy or representative, and from 1726 to 1737, he was a member of Legislature. James Brainerd married April 1, 1696, Deborah Dudley, born November 11, 1670, and died July 22, 1709, daughter of William and Mary (Roe) Dudley.

ABIJAH BRAINERD, son of James and Deborah (Dudley) Brainerd, was born November 26, 1705, in Haddam, and died September, 1782. He married December 28, 1727, Esther Smith, who was born November 20, 1706, daughter of Simon and Elizabeth (Wells) Smith, of Haddam, Connecticut. He was a farmer and settled at Haddam Neck, Connecticut.

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OTHNIEL BRAINERD, son of Abijah and Esther (Smith) Brainerd, was born June 5, 1728, and died December 9, 1815-16. He married May 10, 1750, Lucia or Lucy Swaddle, who was born June 8, 1729, daughter of John and Susanna (Wetmore or Welmont) Swaddle, of Middletown. He enlisted in the Revolutionary War from the town of Chatham where he was living in 1777.

SEBA BRAINERD, son of Othniel and Lucy (Swaddle) Brainerd, was born April 14, 1763, in Chatham, and died in 1844-45. He lived at one time in Winchester, Connecticut, later removing to Paris, New York, and then to Alexander, New York, where he lived for about forty years. He married Anna Pardee of Chatham, and she died March 15, 1849.

NORMAN BRAINERD, son of Seba and Anna (Pardee) Brainerd, was born in Winchester, Connecticut, in 1790, and died in Waterville, Ohio, in 1856. He served in the War of 1812, and later engaged in farming in Alexander, New York, until he decided to join a group of men who wished to explore and maybe settle in the western part of the country, and

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in consequence of this, these pioneers started West in ox-teams and enduring many hardships, Norman Brainerd finally settled in Waterville, Ohio, where he engaged in farming. So many Connecticut settlers went to Ohio at this time that this section of the country became known as the Connecticut Reserve.

ABNER PARTRIDGE BRAINERD, son of Norman and Abigail (Andrews) Brainerd, was born December 20, 1828, in Alexander, New York, and died December 29, 1920. After the removal to Waterville, he engaged in business as a merchant until 1889, when he removed to Devils Lake, North Dakota, where he was engaged in farming. He married November 11, 1855, Adaline Asenath Trowbridge, daughter of Elisha and Ruth (Cole) Trowbridge. She was born November 3, 1829, in Turin, New York, and died May 23, 1914. (*See Trowbridge Line.*)

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THE TROWBRIDGE LINE

Arms: *Or, on a branch of three arches embattled in fess gules, masoned sable, as many streams transfluent towards the base proper, a tower of the second, thereon a pennant argent.*

Motto: *Sit Pons Firmus. (Let the bridge be firm.)*

THE surname Trowbridge is a place name and is taken from a town in Wiltshire, England, which is the oldest of this name and which dated back to the time of the Conquest in historical lore.

THOMAS TROWBRIDGE, the founder of the American family, was a son of John Trowbridge and a grandson of Thomas Trowbridge. He was born in Taunton, England, and in early manhood was engaged in business as a mercer in Exeter in Devonshire. He came to America in 1636, and settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts. In 1639, he removed to New Haven, where his name appears in the list of proprietors in 1641. He was engaged in the shipping

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business and acquired considerable wealth. Soon after 1641, he returned to his native England where he died in Taunton, February 7, 1672-73. Thomas Trowbridge married March 26, 1627, Elizabeth Marshall, daughter of John and Alice Marshall, and she died in New Haven about 1641.

JAMES TROWBRIDGE, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Marshall) Trowbridge, was born September 20, 1636, in Dorchester, Massachusetts, where he was baptized the following year. He died May 22, 1717, in Newton, Massachusetts. He was known as Deacon James and served in King Philip's War. He married (first) December 30, 1659, in Dorchester, Margaret Atherton, daughter of Major-General Humphrey and Mary Atherton, who was born April 30, 1638, in Dorchester, and died in Newton August 17, 1672. He married (second) January 30, 1674, Margaret Jackson, born 1649, died September 16, 1727, daughter of Deacon John Jackson.

JAMES TROWBRIDGE, son of James and Margaret (Jackson) Trowbridge, was born September 20, 1682, in Newton, and died there May 21, 1714. He

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married January 6, 1709, in Newton, Hannah Bacon.

DANIEL TROWBRIDGE, son of James and Hannah (Bacon) Trowbridge, was born April 6, 1711, in Newton, and died October 1, 1795, in Pomfret, Connecticut. He married October 8, 1733, in Newton, Hannah Spring, daughter of Ensign John and Joanna (Richards) Spring, who was born there February 2, 1711-12, and died in Pomfret, June 26, 1763.

JAMES TROWBRIDGE, son of Daniel and Hannah (Spring) Trowbridge, was born February 15, 1739, in Pomfret, where he died December 17, 1820. He married December 4, 1766, in North Stonington, Frances Darrow, daughter of George and Phebe (Palmer) Darrow, who was born there March 1, 1748, and died in Pomfret, July 2, 1782. He was a farmer and prominent in local and church affairs.

WILLARD TROWBRIDGE, son of James and Frances (Darrow) Trowbridge, was born September 15, 1772, in Pomfret, Connecticut, and died December

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7, 1837, in Delta, Ohio. He married January, 1791, in Ashford, Connecticut, Mehitable Sumner, daughter of Captain John and Mehitable (Perry) Sumner, who was born April 29, 1769, in Ashford, and died in September, 1838, in Delta. After his marriage, Willard Trowbridge settled in Ashford where he engaged in farming until 1802, when he removed to Edinburgh. In the summer of 1837, he was among the number who went overland by ox-team to settle in Ohio where his death was caused by a falling tree striking him while he was engaged in clearing some of the wilderness of the new settlement.

ELISHA TROWBRIDGE, son of Willard and Mehitable (Sumner) Trowbridge, was born April 22, 1793, in Ashford, and died September 4, 1856, in Delta, Ohio. He married January 1, 1816, in Edinburgh, New York, Ruth Cole, who was born there in 1795, and who died November 4, 1858, in Delta. In 1823, he removed with his family to Lewis County, New York, and settled in the village of Houseville, in the town of Turin, where he cleared a farm and lived until 1834, when he went west with

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his family and settled in what is now the town of Delta, Ohio, which town was then called the Maumee Country. At one time, he and his brother owned all of what is now Delta. The government lands were then sold for ten shillings an acre. In addition to his farming interests, Elisha Trowbridge was qualified to occupy the pulpit of the Methodist Church. In those days, the circuit preacher travelled among the different settlements and appeared at different places each Sunday; thus, Elisha Trowbridge, in addition to serving his own community, journeyed to the surrounding villages and preached the gospel to these people.

ADELAIDE ASENATH TROWBRIDGE, daughter of Elisha and Ruth (Cole) Trowbridge, was born October 3, 1829, and married Abner Partridge Brainerd. (*See Brainerd Line.*)



Howard B. Gibbs.

GIBBS

IN the race of life the battle is not always to the swift or to the strong; the inevitable law of destiny accords to tireless energy, industry and ability a successful career. The truth of this assertion is verified in the career of Howard B. Gibbs, founder and headmaster of Eaglebrook Lodge School in Old Deerfield, Massachusetts. For many years Mr. Gibbs was keenly interested in the educational affairs of New England, and through his own well directed efforts he attained a position of distinction not only along the line of his chosen work, but by reason of his marked loyalty and his devotion to the public good.

Mr. Gibbs was born in Marathon, New York, November 24, 1875, and died May 21, 1928, at his home in Deerfield, Massachusetts. He was a son of Edgar and Emma (Tanner) Gibbs. The former was engaged in farming in Marathon for many years until his death in 1914. The mother of Mr. Gibbs was also a native of New York state and she died in 1923.

The boyhood and early youth of the son were passed in his native town of Marathon where he attended the public school and later was a student at

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the Cortland Normal School in Cortland, New York. Mr. Gibbs entered Amherst College from which he was graduated in 1902 with the degree of A. B. The characteristics of Mr. Gibbs were very evident in his college days when he was obliged to work his way through Amherst. It was then that he displayed those traits which were to aid him in attaining the success which he so well deserved. By obtaining employment in working in the college dining-halls, taking care of furnaces and similiar work, he was able to pay for his tuition. Mr. Gibbs was a popular student and ranked high in his college work. He was vice-president of his class in his freshman year and enjoyed the respect of his schoolmates and of his instructors.

For nine years subsequent to his graduation, he was an instructor at the Worcester Academy and was then at the Allen School in West Newton, Massachusetts, for seven years. Then he came to Deerfield and spent one year there, at the end of which time he returned again to the Allen School for a two year term.

During this period of nearly twenty years, Mr. Gibbs had made an extensive study of the psychology

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of boys and had long cherished the dream of conducting his own school. In 1923 he was able to make this dream come true. In that year he returned to Deerfield and there purchased the Lawrene estate which was situated on the side of Mt. Pocumtuck and which was ideal in many ways for the purpose intended by Mr. Gibbs. After re-modeling the main portion of the building the school was opened and called the Eaglebrook Lodge School.

The opening day found ten boys enrolled and it was but a short time before it was necessary to add more buildings to take care of the increased membership in the school. The ability and skill of Mr. Gibbs was widely known and the parents were very glad of the opportunity to place their sons in his care. Through his understanding of the boy problem and his studies from a psychological standpoint, Mr. Gibbs was able to render a great service to the parents and to the public. The training the boys received under his jurisdiction, in making them better boys, mentally and physically, also equipped them to better undertake the cares of citizenship when they took their places in their respective communities.

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One of the special features of the Eaglebrook Lodge School was the great enthusiasm in winter sports. The fame of this school in contests was widely known throughout New England as teams from this school participated in many winter carnival programs, particularly in junior ski events. Each winter the school held a carnival at Deerfield and so excellent were the attractions offered that large crowds were attracted to the town.

The ages of the boys attending the school ranged from eight to sixteen years and at the time of Mr. Gibbs' death there were sixty boys registered at the school. Mr. Gibbs was a natural leader of boys and he was beloved by them. His pleasing personality and gracious courtesy won many friends for him, and the shock of his untimely death was keenly felt.

The curriculum of his school was a most excellent one and arranged for the physical and mental development of the boy.

Mr. Gibbs married August 22, 1906, Elizabeth Southworth, daughter of Mrs. Charles F. Anderson of Binghamton, New York. She died in March, 1918.

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On June 22, 1923, he married Judith Hemenway, daughter of Reverend Myles and Martha (Taylor) Hemenway.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs were:
(1.) Julian, born in Greenfield, June 24, 1924.
(2.) Nancy, born also in Greenfield, June 23, 1926.

He is survived by his widow, two children and two sisters; Mrs. Charles H. Dye of Marathon, New York, and Mrs. A. D. Youmans of Rochester, New York.



GIDDINGS

ONE of the most ancient surnames in England is that of Giddings, and in the different branches of the family, it is variously spelled. Giddings and Geddings are English; Geddes is Scottish, and Gittings is Welsh. On the western border of Huntingdon County, England, there is a town called Little Giddings, and in Suffolk County, there is a parish of that name. One of the ancient seats of the Buckinghams is at Giddings, a few miles south of Embwell Station. Formerly there was an old Hall there, with a moat, and this is now replaced by a farm-house.

GEORGE GIDDINGS, the American ancestor of the family, was born in 1608, and died June 1, 1676. In 1635, he came from St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, and settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts. He was accompanied by his wife, Jane Lawrence, who was at that time twenty years of age.

She died in March, 1680. There is a tradition that Sir Henry Vane, the fourth governor of Massachusetts, who in 1662 suffered martyrdom for his zeal in the cause of liberty and religion, was their companion on their voyage, on the ship "Planter." George

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Giddings was listed as one of Major Denison's subscribers in 1640, and a year later was a commoner. He was also among the twenty sworn freeholders, who paid the highest rate, out of a complete total of two hundred and thirty, in 1664. On ten different occasions, he was chosen as deputy to the general court, and from 1661 to 1675, served as selectman. He was also a ruling elder in the church and was a large land-holder; at one time he was the owner of one hundred and fifty-two acres of land on Plumb Island. One of the interesting early records is that of a lawsuit in which George Giddings was involved and which he carried to an end for the sole purpose of establishing a principle.

George Giddings and Jane (Lawrence) Giddings were the parents of the following children: (1) Thomas, born, 1638. (2) John, of whom further. (3) James, born in 1641. (4) Samuel, born in 1645. (5) Joseph. (6) Sarah. (7) Mary. (8) George.

JOHN GIDDINGS, second child of George and Jane (Lawrence) Giddings, was born in Ipswich, in 1639, and died March 3, 1691. In 1667, he had a common-

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age granted him, and in 1678, was a commoner. He was a lieutenant of militia, and was also a deputy to the general court on three different occasions. The name of his wife was Sarah, and they were the parents of ten children.

THOMAS GIDDINGS, son of John and Sarah Giddings, was born in 1683 in Ipswich. As a young man, he removed to Gloucester, and there purchased a house of Benjamin Lufkin, in 1710. This place he sold May 22, 1721, and in 1722-23, removed to Lyme, Connecticut. There he purchased several tracts of land and settled near Beaver Brook. In 1708, he married Sarah Butler and they were the parents of five children.

JOSEPH GIDDINGS, son of Thomas and Sarah (Butler) Giddings, was born in 1714, in Gloucester, and died January 10, 1803. He went with his father to Lyme, Connecticut, and later, about 1752, again removed to the north society of New Fairfield, Connecticut, now Sherman. On October 24, 1737, he married Eunice Andrus, and he married (second) Elizabeth Hungerford. Joseph Giddings served in the

GIDDINGS

French War and was a leading man in public affairs.

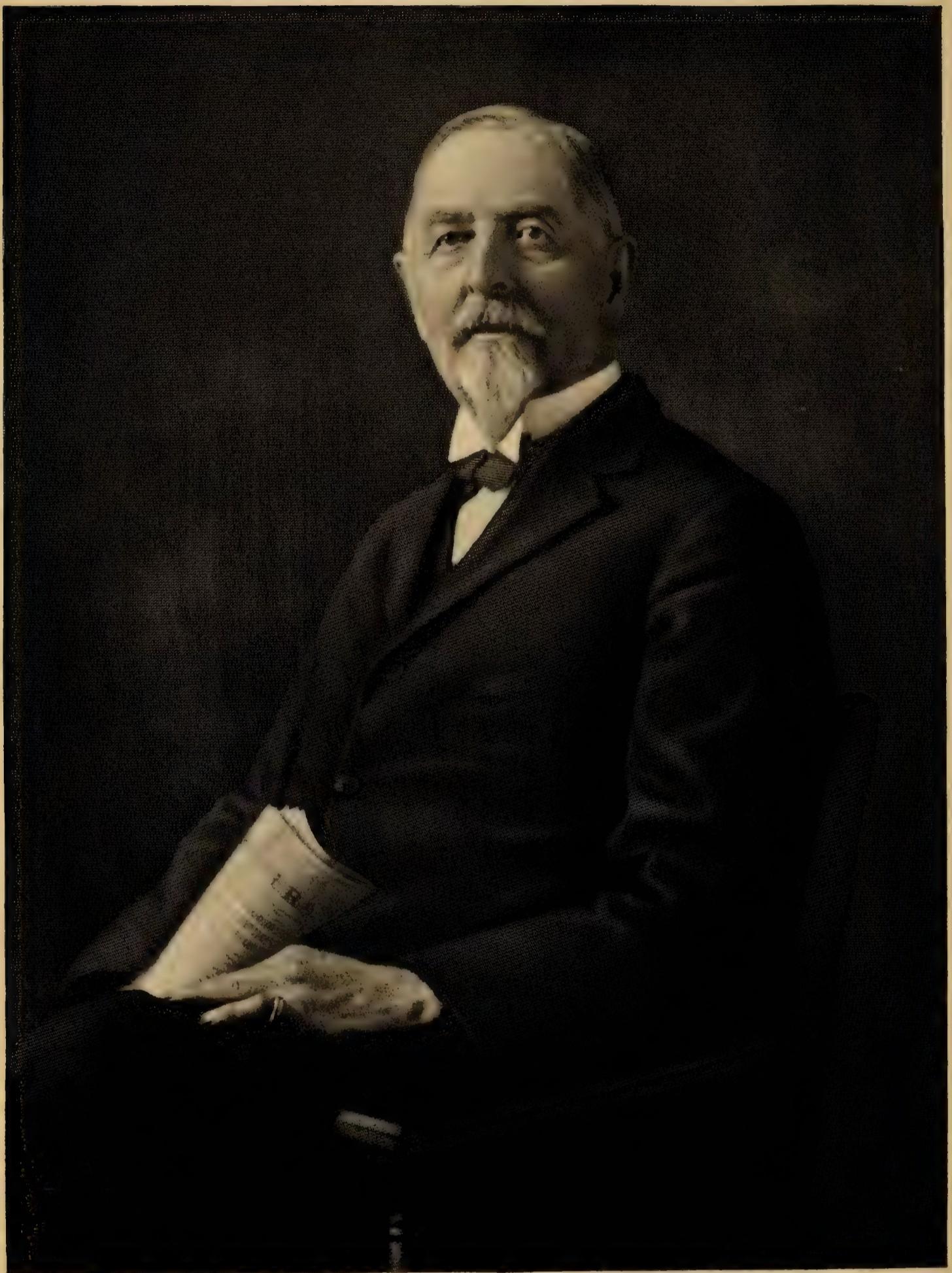
JONATHAN GIDDINGS, son of Joseph and Eunice (Andrus) Giddings, was born in Lyme, Connecticut, April 18, 1741, and died April 8, 1817. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and endured many hardships and privations during his term of service. At one time, in company with a few of his fellow soldiers, he was nine days without food. Their sole subsistence was obtained from such wild things as grew along their line of march. Jonathan Giddings followed the occupation of farming and was a man of considerable wealth. He was one of the original proprietors of the Connecticut Western Reserve. In 1786 the state of Connecticut reserved three million, five hundred thousand acres of land in northwestern Ohio, and it was of a part of this land that Jonathan Giddings was an owner. His estate inventoried eighteen thousand dollars, a very large estate for that time.

He married January 2, 1766, Mary, daughter of Gamaliel Baldwin, of Sherman, and she died February 20, 1824.

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JONATHAN GIDDINGS, son of Jonathan and Mary (Baldwin) Giddings, was born February 18, 1777, in Sherman, and died April 9, 1834. He lived on the homestead and was also a successful and prosperous farmer. The affairs of the day, particularly those relating to military matters, were of great interest to him, and he served as Lieutenant of the State Militia. Jonathan Giddings married (first) March 22, 1803, Lydia Salmon, born in 1782 at Trumbull, Connecticut, and died March 22, 1813. He married (second) February 2, 1815, Philomela, daughter of Lieutenant Josiah and Mary (Towner) Buck, who was born in Sherman in 1784, and died December 18, 1857.

DANIEL EDWIN GIDDINGS, son of Jonathan and Lydia (Salmon) Giddings, was born in Sherman, June 3, 1806. His education was obtained in the public schools, and as a young man, he was engaged in teaching for seven winter terms. As his father and grandfather had done before him, he turned his attention to farming, and purchased a large farm in Great Barrington, Massachusetts. Mr. Giddings was one of the foremost citizens of that town, and was very active in the public affairs there. He was



F. E. Giddings

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originally a member of the Whig party, and with the exception of 1896, voted at every presidential election from 1828 until his death. He became a member of the Republican party at its formation and gave his allegiance to that party throughout his life. He was one of the early members of the Housatonic Agricultural Society, and an original stockholder of the Mahaiwe National Bank. For the long period of sixty-three years, Mr. Giddings subscribed to the Great Barrington Courier, and was ranked among the substantial and leading citizens of Great Barrington. He married January 20, 1835, Lavinia Marsh, who was born in New Milford, Connecticut, July 28, 1808, daughter of Wanzer and Sally (Buckley) Marsh, and she died April 15, 1879.

Children: (1) Mary Catherine, born April 25, 1836, died July 30, 1853. (2) Cornelia, born August 24, 1838, died June 3, 1853. (3) Frank Edwin, of whom further.

FRANK EDWIN GIDDINGS, son of Daniel Edwin and Lavinia (Marsh) Giddings, was born in Van Deusenville, Massachusetts, November 24, 1845, and

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died in Pittsfield, that state, October 28, 1928. His education was obtained in the public schools and at a private school in Stockbridge, Massachusetts. He also attended the Eastman Business College in Poughkeepsie, New York. After completing his education Mr. Giddings formed a partnership with his father in the management of the home farm, which was an extensive one, comprising one hundred and twenty acres. Upon the death of the latter Mr. Giddings retired from business and bought a beautiful home in Great Barrington. The next three years he devoted to traveling, and accompanied by Mrs. Giddings and their daughter Lena, made an extensive tour of the United States and South America.

While still on the home farm Mr. Giddings had become noted as an authority on stocks and bonds. His reputation in this line had reached beyond the limits of his native state and he was well known in financial circles of New York and Boston. When he returned from South America he was offered the post of president of the Great Barrington Savings Bank, which he accepted. His unusually keen mind and wide knowledge of financial matters made him par-

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ticularly adapted for this responsible position. In other ways his fellow-towners showed their trust and confidence in his ability. He was president of the board of trustees of the Mason Memorial Library; was a member of the board of assessors for several terms; and was offered many other offices which he refused. For many years he was prominently identified with the Republican party. At the Republican Rally for president, the day after the death of Mr. Giddings, the presiding officer, Congressman Treadway, asked those assembled to sit in silence for ten minutes in his honor.

Mr. Giddings also conducted a very successful real estate business and he was an authority in this line of endeavor also. For relaxation he was fond of hunting and fishing, and these pastimes he indulged in whenever the cares of business would permit. A hobby which gave him great pleasure was the collecting of canes; of these he had a large number of exceptionally fine specimens.

His death, which occurred October 28, 1928, was caused by a fall, and was a decided shock to every-



Anna E. Giddings

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one. He will long be remembered for the integral part he had in upbuilding the community as well as for the remarkable executive ability he displayed while at the head of one of Great Barrington's leading financial institutions.

Mr. Giddings married, October 2, 1879, Anna Electa Baker (see Baker line). On the maternal side Mrs. Giddings is a descendant of two old and distinguished families. Her mother, Catherine Burgert, was a daughter of Garrett and Electa (Van Deusen) Burgert. Garrett Burgert was the son of George Burgert. George Burgert was a son of that Lambert Burgert who purchased his land in New York from the Indians. The Van Deusen family is also prominent in early annals. Mrs. Giddings has worthily carried out the traditions of these families in the present generation. She is a leader in all philanthropic and educational activities. For a number of years she was president of the Woman's Club of Great Barrington and she has taught a Sunday School Class of older girls for twenty years. Prior to her marriage she was a well-known teacher, her last position being at the Collegiate Institute at Fort Plain, N. Y.

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Children: (1) Lena, born April 20, 1881. She attended Smith College, and is now assistant teller in the Great Barrington Savings Bank. (2) Marsh B., born August 15, 1884. Harvard graduate, now expert accountant with the Pittsfield Electric Company. He married Dorothy Quincy Lane, daughter of Dr. O. W. Lane of Great Barrington. Children: (i) Orville McLean, born October 21, 1913 (ii) Richard Alonzo, born December 27, 1914. (iii) and (iv) Frank and Lane, twins, born February 25, 1917. (v) William Hooker, born December 18, 1918. (vi) Dorothy, born March 22, 1919. (vii) Gerould Lane, born October 31, 1923. (viii) Maryanna, born September 22, 1925. (3) Frank Edwin, Jr., born May 4, 1897. He is a graduate of Harvard. During the World War served in R. O. T. C. at Camp Lee, Virginia. Married, June 16, 1928, Elizabeth Delano Paull, of Fair Haven, Massachusetts.

GIDDINGS

The Baker family of which Mrs. Giddings is a descendant, was established in New York state at an early date. Throughout each generation members of the family have contributed their quota to that group of American citizenship which stands for uprightness and civic loyalty.

CAPTAIN THOMAS BAKER, great-grandfather of Mrs. Giddings, attained fame in the Revolutionary War. He was born in Exeter, Washington County, Rhode Island, October 29, 1751. He enrolled in the service of his country from Coleraine, then in Hampshire, now in Franklin County, Massachusetts. From thence he removed to Salem, Washington County, New York, and in 1816 finally settled in Richland, then Oneida County, now Sandy Creek, Oswego County, New York. He was residing there in September, 1832, when he applied for a pension.

In November, 1774, he voluntarily enrolled himself at Coleraine, in an organization of "Minute Men," Colonel Maxwell's regiment. When the intelligence reached him of the march of a hostile force to Lexington, he started April 21st or 23d, 1775, for

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Boston; there he enrolled under Captain Oliver in the Massachusetts regiment commanded by Colonel Ephraim Doolittle and was stationed at Cambridge. Two or three days preceding the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, his regiment was ordered to move to the vicinity of Charlestown and remained there until the day of the battle when orders came to march to Bunker Hill. Captain Thomas Baker therefore took an active part in that memorable conflict. Major Moore, of his regiment, who stood by his side, was killed. After the battle Captain Baker was stationed at Winter Hill until discharged in December, 1775. New levies of troops were expected at that time but as they were delayed in arriving he voluntarily continued in the service for six weeks longer and then returned to Coleraine. In June or July, 1776, he again enlisted as sergeant under Captain Timothy Childs in the Massachusetts regiment commanded by Colonel Woodbridge, going up the Connecticut River to Fort No. 4 (now Charlestown, Sullivan County, New Hampshire) to draw five days' provisions, from thence going across Vermont to Lake Champlain, where he joined the garri-

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son at Ticonderoga, N. Y. He remained there until his final discharge in 1776.

ASAHEL BAKER, son of Thomas Baker, was born March 21, 1788. He died at Sandy Creek, N. Y., January 18, 1860.

ALEXANDER McLEAN BAKER, son of Asahel Baker, was born, October 28, 1820, at Sandy Creek, Oswego County, N. Y. He died, July 1, 1868, at Hudson, N. Y. His daughter, Anna Electa Baker, married Frank Edwin Giddings.





G.W. Halecott

HALCOTT

UP in the Catskill Mountains there is nestled a little town called Halcottville which has taken its name from the gallant pioneer members of the family bearing this patronymic. Just as this town is a memorial to that surname, so are the several specimens of architectural beauty, designed by George Cleveland Halcott, a descendant of this family, silent testimonials to his individual worth and usefulness in his community.

GEORGE CLEVELAND HALCOTT was born in Albany, New York, November 21, 1869, and died in Worcester, Massachusetts, March 2, 1930. He was a son of John B. Halcott and Caroline (Winnie) Halcott. The former was a native of Lexington, New York, and was for many years a prominent architect in Albany, New York. Caroline (Winnie) Halcott was a native of Albany.

George Cleveland Halcott was educated in the schools of Albany and Catskill and as he at an early age showed a marked tendency of architectural ability, he began his apprenticeship in the office of his father, under whose able training he soon became

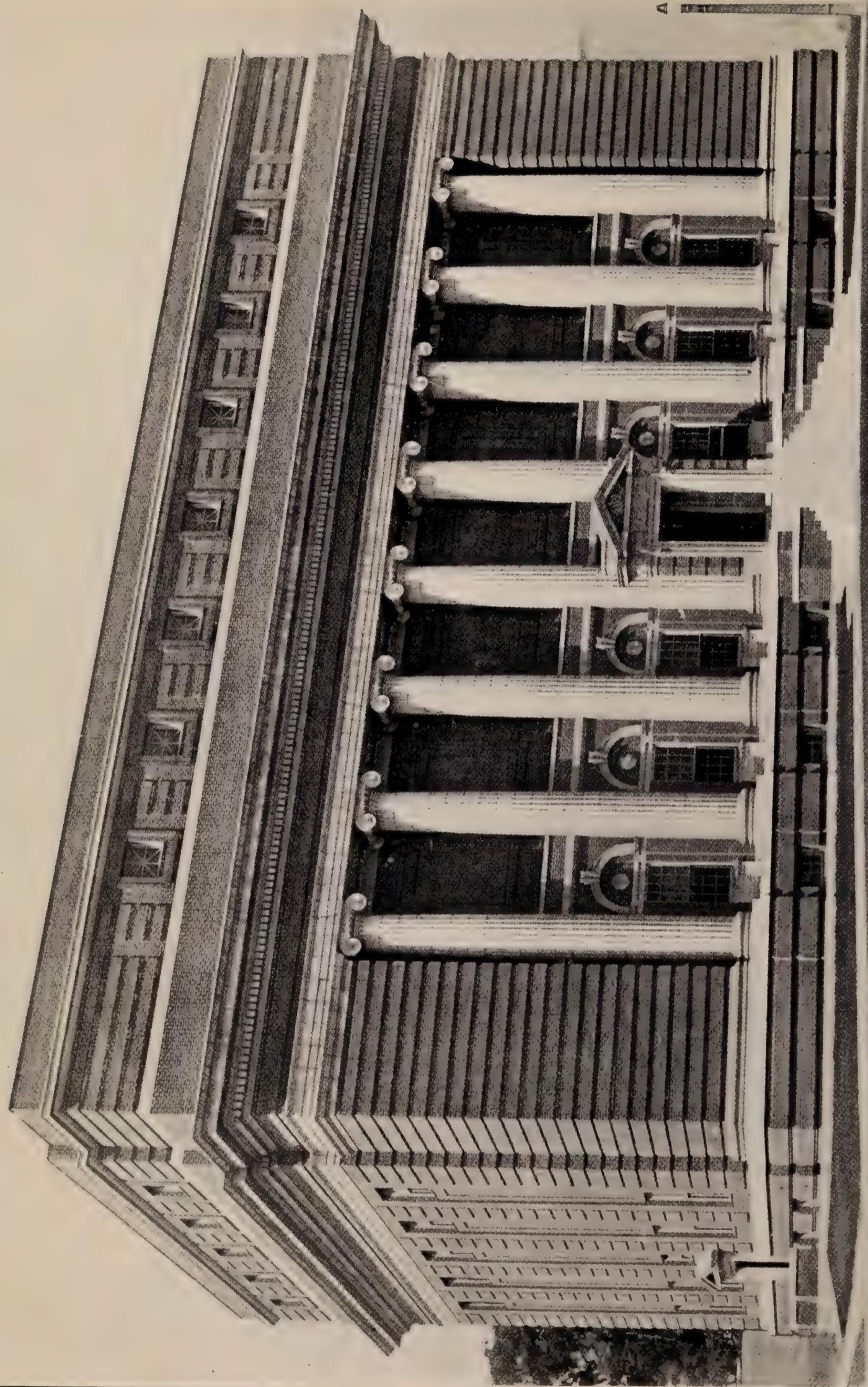
HALCOTT

proficient. In 1891 he had sufficiently progressed to seek larger fields and an opportunity was offered him by the firm of Earle & Fisher in the city of Worcester, Massachusetts. He entered the employ of this company in the capacity of designer and chief draftsman and remained until 1904. During these years he demonstrated most effectively that his was more than the ordinary skill and in the last mentioned year, he was appointed superintendent of public buildings in Worcester, which office he held until 1925.

During his term of service with Earle & Fisher, Mr. Halcott was responsible in a large degree for the designing and construction of Union Church, St. Matthew's Church, the Art Museum, the Standish Hotel and apartments, the shops of the American Optical Company and the plant of the Shredded Wheat Products Company at Niagara Falls.

While holding the office of building superintendent, he made a special rule never to permit politics to enter into or interfere with his work. He gave particular attention to the construction of school buildings, and while not losing sight of the

MASONIC TEMPLE, WORCESTER, MASS.



HALCOTT

practical side of the construction, he made a successful attempt to have them as distinctive and beautiful in appearance as possible.

Among important buildings designed by Mr. Halcott, the following may be mentioned: Worcester Police Headquarters; Commerce High Building at Worcester; the Public Library at Catskill, New York, and the Memorial Town Hall at Spencer, Massachusetts. The last professional work upon which he was engaged was the drawing of the plans for the proposed new tuberculosis ward of Belmont Hospital, together with prospective plans to cover the next fifty years' development of this institution.

The new \$200,000 Masonic Temple of Ionic Lodge in Worcester, Massachusetts, may well be considered Mr. Halcott's masterpiece. In this, his greatest achievement, he carried out theories and ideas which have since been used in many other Masonic buildings throughout the country. "Mr. Halcott committed himself to a tremendously difficult task in holding to his own theories for the proper designing of his conception of what a Masonic Temple ought to be.

HALCOTT

Upon these he risked his reputation and staked the acceptance of his plans. He believed that within the closed doors of the building, it was possible to do away with the necessity of incorporating Masonic symbols here and there to impress the full meaning of his surroundings on the member. He believed that by employing the proper orders of architecture, color schemes and furniture, it would be possible to present an interior that would unconsciously impress the Mason that he was fairly within his fraternal sphere.

"His success in this has been little short of phenomenal, for, to the Mason once within the portals, the very walls breathe an atmosphere charged with the secrets of the great fraternity.

"Only once does a Masonic symbol appear and this single instance on the outside of the building. Here in the Tympanum of the front entrance the pediment contains the familiar arrangement of the Holy Bible, Square and Compass, flanked on either side by conventional designs of acacia, beneath which is the inscription, 'Fiat Lux' — Let There Be Light.

HALCOTT

"The structure itself rises seventy feet and consists of three floors and basement. The exterior is absolutely pure Ionic in treatment, with eight massive pillars rising majestically on the street front. Despite the fact that it was necessary to treat the walls without a window to relieve the situation, Mr. Halcott has succeeded in presenting a perfect design, academically true in every proportion."

Fraternally Mr. Halcott was a thirty-second degree Mason; a charter member of Isaiah Thomas lodge, A. F. & A. M., and a past master of Athelstan lodge, A. F. & A. M. He was also a member of Worcester lodge of Elks, of the American Institute of Architects and the Boston Society of Architects.

Mr. Halcott married at Worcester, July 20, 1904, Ruth Wilbur Grout, daughter of George L. and Annie (Haynes) Grout. Her father was a native of Spencer, Massachusetts, where for many years he was connected with the Hammond Organ Company of Worcester. He served through the Civil War. Mrs. Grout was born in Waterville, Maine.

Some idea of the high esteem in which Mr. Halcott

HALCOTT

was held by his fellow citizens in Worcester and of the pride with which they looked upon his work is gained from the following editorial, which appeared in the local paper at the time of his death.

"For more than a score of years George C. Halcott was the city's Superintendent of Public Buildings. In that capacity he had a large hand in fashioning the tangible evidence of Worcester's growth and development. A capable architect and an energetic city official, he served with success and satisfaction under succeeding administrations until his voluntary retirement and return to the private practice of his profession. Well known structures other than those of the municipality are likewise fruit of his design and supervision. Notable among those is the beautiful Masonic Temple. Into this went much of Mr. Halcott's heart as well as much of brain and hand.

"Democratic, cheery, ever companionable, Mr. Halcott's friends were many and his friendships warm. He was respected for his capacity, liked for himself. Many are the circles in which he was a prized familiar and in which he will be greatly missed."

Mr. Halcott's funeral, conducted with the Masonic ritualistic service from the Grecian chamber in the

HALCOTT

Masonic Home, which he designed, was most impressive. Reverend Henry W. Hobson, rector of All Saints' Church, officiated, and the ritual was conducted by Worshipful Master Daniel N. Pickering, of Athelstan lodge; Worshipful Master Spencer R. Rose, of Isaiah Thomas lodge, and the past masters of both lodges. Floral tributes which completely surrounded the casket were laid on the grave in Hope cemetery following the committal service. The honorary bearers were: From the Grand Lodge, Right Worshipful Otis C. White, past deputy grand master, and Right Worshipful John C. Breaker, grand chaplain.

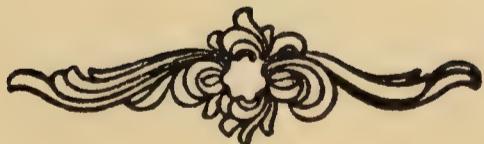
From Athelstan lodge, A. F. & A. M., Worshipful Daniel Nelson Pickering and the following past masters: Right Worshipful Frank C. Harrington, Frank E. Sessions, Henry A. Knight, William D. Chase, George Gardner, Sylvanus L. Ricker, William C. Mellish, 33d; Herbert M. Sawyer, Alfred E. Rankin, Willis E. Carey, Philip L. Wilder, L. Arthur Burton and William H. McCormick.

From Isaiah Thomas lodge, Worshipful Spencer R.

HALCOTT

Rose and the following past masters: Right Worshipful Fred W. Leavitt, Arthur B. Chapin, 33d; Russell A. Lovell, Will A. Gray, Harold C. Martin and Arthur Holmes.

Many past masters and members of other blue lodges in Worcester and Worcester 21st. Masonic District were among those present. A delegation from the Worcester lodge of Elks included Exalted Ruler John J. Power, John T. Irwin, H. J. Kinniery, John H. Trainor, John Galvin, Thomas E. Holland, Thomas Dean, John Gallagher, Emil Zaeder, Arthur Hedlund, Dr. Peter O. Shea, Fred Flanagan, Neal Mannix, William Lewis and Victor Hillman.





Hayward

Arms: Gules, a lion rampant argent ducally crowned or.

Crest: An eagle's head erased azure.

HAYWARD

THE name of Hayward is found in various spellings, such as; Heywood, Heyward, Haiward and Haywood. There is record of the name found as early as 1164 in an old land deed of Peter de Ey-wood, which translated means "of wooded island". Peter de Ey-wood was the early founder of the family in England from which the American line descends. It is of interest to note that the land conveyed in the above mentioned deed remained in the Heywood or Hayward family until the year 1717, when the ownership was changed. Soon after this period the property passed into the hands of the Crown and since the reign of Queen Victoria has been used as a public park.

WILLIAM HAYWARD, the American ancestor of the line hereinafter under consideration, was a native of England and is on record at Charlestown, Massachusetts, as early as 1637, in which year he is listed as a proprietor. He removed to Braintree, Massachusetts, where he was deputy to the General Court in 1641. His death, caused by drowning, occurred May 10, 1659. The Christian name of his wife was Margery, and she died July 8, 1676.

HAYWARD

JONATHAN HAYWARD, son of William and Margery Hayward, was one of the prominent citizens of Braintree where he was deputy and surveyor of highways and held other important offices. He married, May 6, 1663, Sarah, daughter of Richard Thayer, an early immigrant. He died November 21, 1690.

SAMUEL HAYWARD, son of Jonathan and Sarah (Thayer) Hayward, was born April 11, 1682, at Braintree, and died there in 1745. He followed the occupation of farming, and married Mary Paine, daughter of Moses Paine, of Braintree.

CAPTAIN JOHN HAYWARD, son of Samuel and Mary (Paine) Hayward, was born December 19, 1713, at Braintree, where he died September 14, 1773. His gravestone may be seen in the old Braintree cemetery, and the inscription can still be deciphered. Captain Hayward received his commission from his activity in military matters. He married in 1738, Silence White, daughter of Thomas and Mary White.

CALEB HAYWARD, son of Captain John and

HAYWARD

Silence (White) Hayward, was born in Braintree in February, 1752, where he died in 1800. During the Revolutionary War, he served in Captain Moses French's company, Colonel Joseph Palmer's regiment, and later in the same company under Colonel Jonathan Bass, at Hough's Neck and Nantasket. In 1793, he married Deborah White of Braintree.

EBENEZER WHITE HAYWARD, son of Caleb and Deborah (White) Hayward, was born in 1798 in Braintree, and died in Uxbridge, Massachusetts, May 3, 1875. He was educated in the district schools and as a young man went to Boston to learn the dry-goods business, in which he was engaged for a short time. He was keenly interested in financial matters for which he seemed to have a special talent. When an opportunity presented itself, he was quick to take advantage of it and he became associated with the Mendon Bank. In 1836, he was elected president of the Uxbridge Bank, and for the next thirty-eight years was the guiding spirit of the interests of that institution. When he became connected with the Uxbridge bank, it was under a state charter, but

HAYWARD

during his term of office, it became a national bank under a federal charter.

Mr. Hayward won the respect and esteem of all his associates and became widely known throughout the state as an expert in banking affairs. He also took a deep interest in the civic life of Uxbridge and could always be depended upon to give his attention to any worthy cause. Mr. Hayward married Susan Burbeck, daughter of Thomas Burbeck. (*See Burbeck Line*).

WILLIAM EDWIN HAYWARD, son of Ebenezer White and Susan (Burbeck) Hayward, was born July 19, 1839, in Mendon, and died February 9, 1925. He was educated in the public and high schools of Uxbridge, and after his graduation entered the employ of the Blackstone National Bank, where he remained eight years. His interest was then diverted to the Capron Woolen Mills of Uxbridge where for the next thirteen years he was a junior partner. The mills made a speciality of the manufacture of satinet, which product became widely known in the textile industry for its excellence. Mr. Hayward sought a broader opportunity in the manufacture of

HAYWARD

woolens and for twelve years was a member of the firm of Hayward, Taft & Company, woolen manufacturers with mills in Proctorsville, Vermont. His next large interest was in East Douglas, Massachusetts, where he engaged in similar business with Moses Taft, having sold out his other interests to the remaining partners. In 1890, Mr. Taft withdrew from active business and his interest was purchased by Mr. Hayward. Subsequently W. S. Schuster was admitted as a partner in the firm and the name was changed to W. E. Hayward & Company.

The business was developed into one of the most successful industries of its kind in the state and Mr. Hayward was recognized as an able executive and a worthy and desirable citizen. His interests aside from the manufacturing plant were many and varied. He was president of the Blackstone National Bank; vice president of the Uxbridge Savings Bank; president of the Schuster Woolen Company; president of the Charles River Woolen Company and president of the Stanley Woolen Company. In public matters he was also most active and often was called upon to fill public offices. In spite of the heavy demands on his



D. Dugard

HAYWARD

time which his varied business interests called for, he was always willing to do his part in any worthy civic enterprise.

Mr Hayward married (first) Susan H. Taft, daughter of Moses and Sylvia (Wheelock) Taft. She died in 1878. He married (second) in June, 1879, Dora Lovett, who died in January, 1883, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Knapp) Lovett. He married (third) in 1886, Elizabeth C. Capen, daughter of Avery and Nancy (Churchill) Capen.

HARRY TAFT HAYWARD, son of William E. and his first wife, Susan (Taft) Hayward, was born in Uxbridge, September 18, 1868, and died in Franklin, Massachusetts, June 7, 1930. He received the benefits of a public school education and at an early age, entered his father's office in the woolen mills where he was employed until 1892. During the years thus spent he acquired a small capital which he invested in a mill in Franklin. This modest beginning led to a career that at its close was one of the most successful in the New England states. Without additional financial aid, Mr. Hayward applied himself with all

HAYWARD

his diligence to attain success in his undertaking. During the next few years, he enlarged his plant three times and in due course his business was firmly established and rapidly became an important industry. But, Mr. Hayward was not content to rest on his oars, and he was soon deeply interested in the organization of other mills. The Charles River Woolen Company at North Bellingham; the Schuster Woolen Company at East Douglas, the Forestdale Manufacturing Company at Forestdale, Rhode Island, were all organized under his personal direction and in each of these industries, he was the largest stockholder. Mr. Hayward also organized the Franklin Felt Company which was afterwards sold to the American Felt Company.

The following eulogy concerning Mr. Hayward, which appeared in the local paper, enables the reader to better picture this captain of industry and worthy American citizen.

"He had no business jealousies. He wished his rivals in business and all others prosperity equal to his own, and he helped many financially and

HAYWARD

otherwise, to start successful business ventures. His business standards were the very highest, and few men commanded the esteem and trust accorded him. Never would he take an unfair advantage and in any divisions he made, he was sure that others received their full shares. He paid the highest wages and always maintained the most friendly and often intimate relations with his employees. But his winning personality, his unusual generosity, and the kindly impulses that controlled all his acts and dealings with others, are the facts in his life that will cause him to be longest remembered, rather than his business success marked as it was. His friends were legion and those who possessed his intimate acquaintance gave him an affectionate regard quite out of the common. His friendships were limited to no class or condition, but were shared with the rich and the poor, the fortunate and unfortunate. He was unusually public spirited and every enterprise for public welfare received his strong financial and influential support, while his willingness to help individual effort started many on a successful business career.

"His charities were numerous and to its organizations he contributed constantly and

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liberally, while continually aiding deserving individuals, and many received at his expense the best of medical and surgical treatment which otherwise would have been denied them.

"After the World War, he purchased and equipped a hall for the American Legion at Franklin which the organization has since enjoyed without charge."

In politics, Mr. Hayward was a Republican, but he did not seek public office. As a private citizen, he gave more direct aid than he could have done as an office holder. He was beloved among his employees and his townsmen, and in spite of his position of wealth and power was accessible to any of them at any time. They knew that he was their friend and the news of his death caused sorrow throughout the entire township.

Fraternally, Mr. Hayward was a thirty-second degree Mason and an Elk. His clubs included the Algonquin, the Squantum of Providence and the Wild Goose Club, the latter being the oldest club in the state of Maine.



Edith N. Hayward

HAYWARD

His family life was ideal and his beautiful home "Oakwald" was his delight. His hospitality was unbounded and he was never happier than when he could entertain his friends and acquaintances.

Mr. Hayward married, January 12, 1905, Edith Cassandra Wires, daughter of Ephraim Lewis and Mary Freeman (Fitch) Wires, born in Milford, June 14, 1872. (*See Wires Line*). They were the parents of two children:

(1) Mary Elizabeth (Mrs. H. Bernard A. de Bruyne, of Magallanes, Chile), born in Franklin, February 28, 1906. (2) Harriet Taft, born at Franklin, June 20, 1907, resides at home.



BURBECK

THE BURBECK LINE

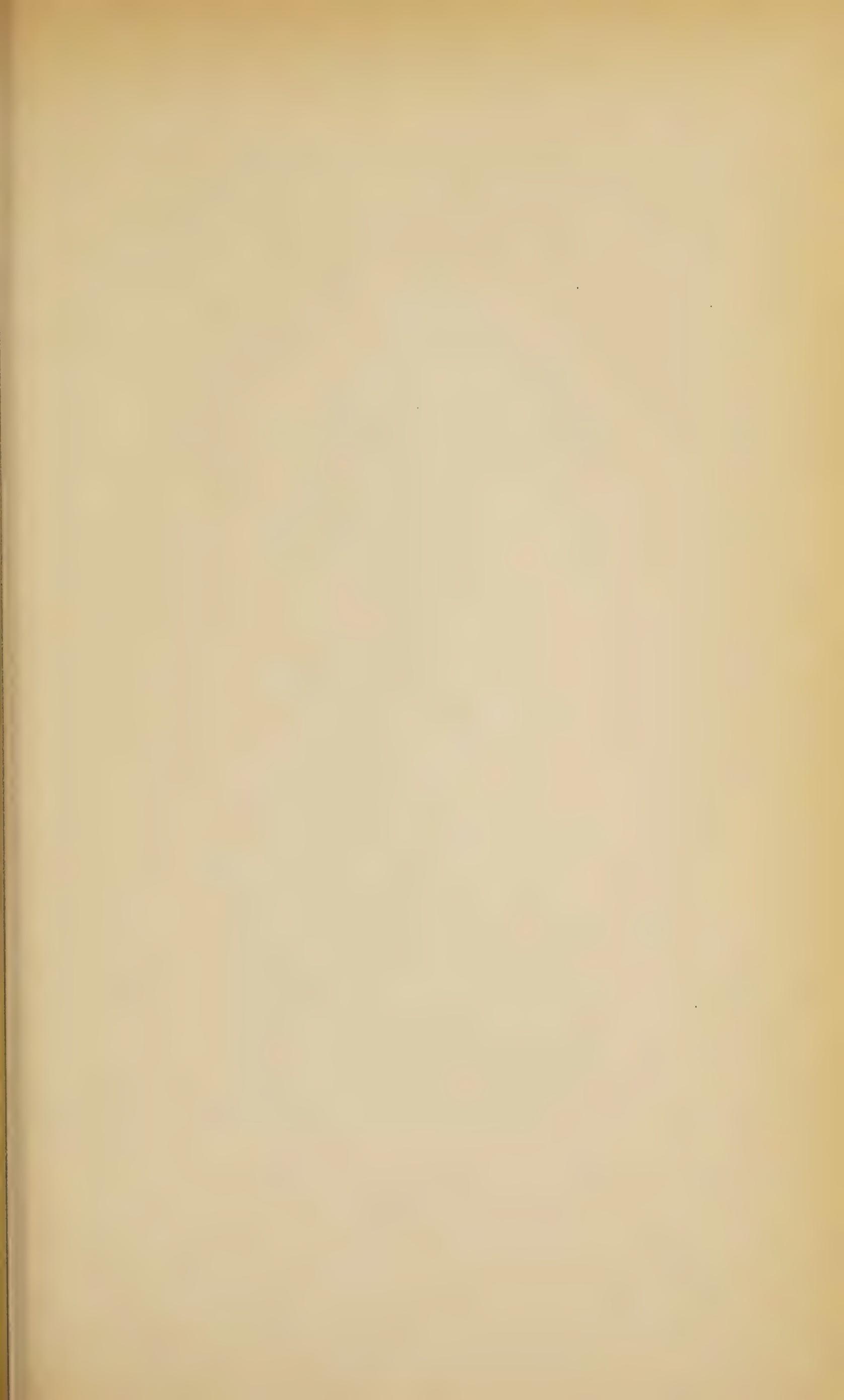
Arms: A fesse chequy or and sable between three lions heads erased.

COLONEL WILLIAM BURBECK, the first of whom there is record in New England, was born in Boston, in 1715, the son of English parents; he died in that city, July 22, 1785, and is buried at Copp's Hill. Colonel Burbeck was a most distinguished man of his day. By occupation he was a carver and many specimens of his genius and skill can be seen in Boston today. The carving of the Corinthian pillars in King's Chapel was done under his direction. He made an extensive study of the art of pyrotechnics in which he became very proficient. He prepared the fireworks that were used at the celebration of the Repeal of the Stamp Act in 1765. For many years he was stationed at Castle William in Boston Harbor, and in 1769 was appointed to fill a vacancy as second officer or gunner in recognition of his great skill and efficiency. At that time the old Castle was garrisoned and supported by the Colony, as it was the chief fortress of defense. In 1770 it was taken possession of by Great Britain

BURBECK

and Colonel Burbeck was appointed Ordnance Store-keeper. He was uneasy under British control and sought means to escape from their jurisdiction. In this he succeeded, and after his return to Boston, he hired a shop and engaged in preparing ammunition.

In 1774, Colonel Burbeck was appointed by his friend, Dr. Joseph Warren, to superintend the laboratory as well as the artillery belonging to the Colony and to see that everything was prepared for service. He proved himself fully competent for this office. When the conflict with Great Britain commenced, he joined the standard of the American Colonies and distinguished himself for his patriotism and ardent attachment to the cause. At the close of the year, 1775, he was appointed to assist Colonel Gridley in the command of the Massachusetts Artillery which he declined. He filled the office of Lieutenant-Colonel in the army while it remained at Cambridge and he was highly valued by Washington for his extraordinary ability. After 1783, old Castle William was again in possession of the state and Colonel Burbeck was re-appointed to the command which he continued to hold until his death.





General Henry Burbeck

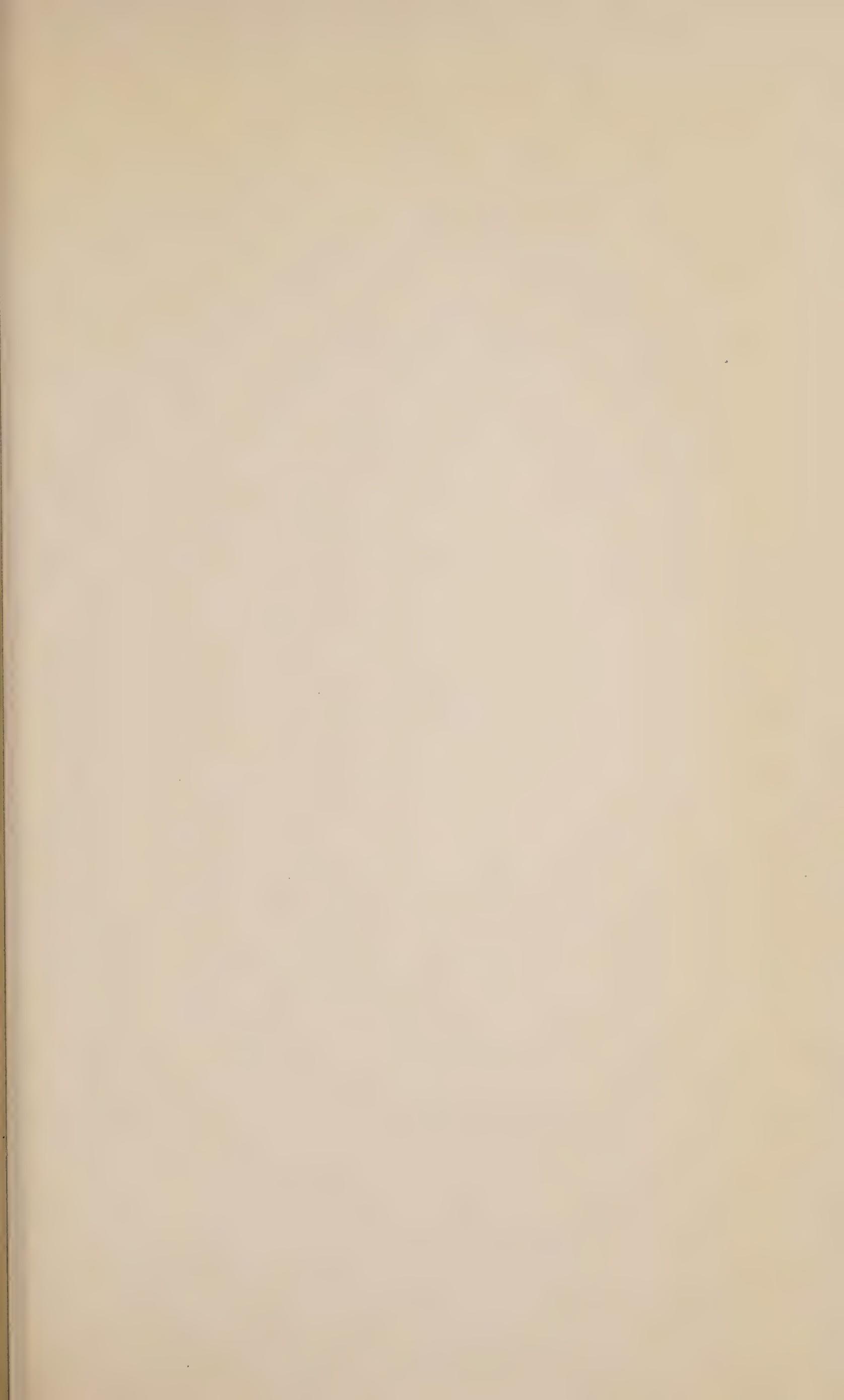
BURBECK

Colonel Burbeck married (first) Abigail Shute, of Boston, and they were the parents of two children, Edward and Abigail. He married (second) October 7, 1748, at Boston, Jerusha Glover, born December 3, 1722, died July 22, 1777, daughter of John and Susannah (Ellison) Glover, and a descendant of John Glover of the Mayflower.

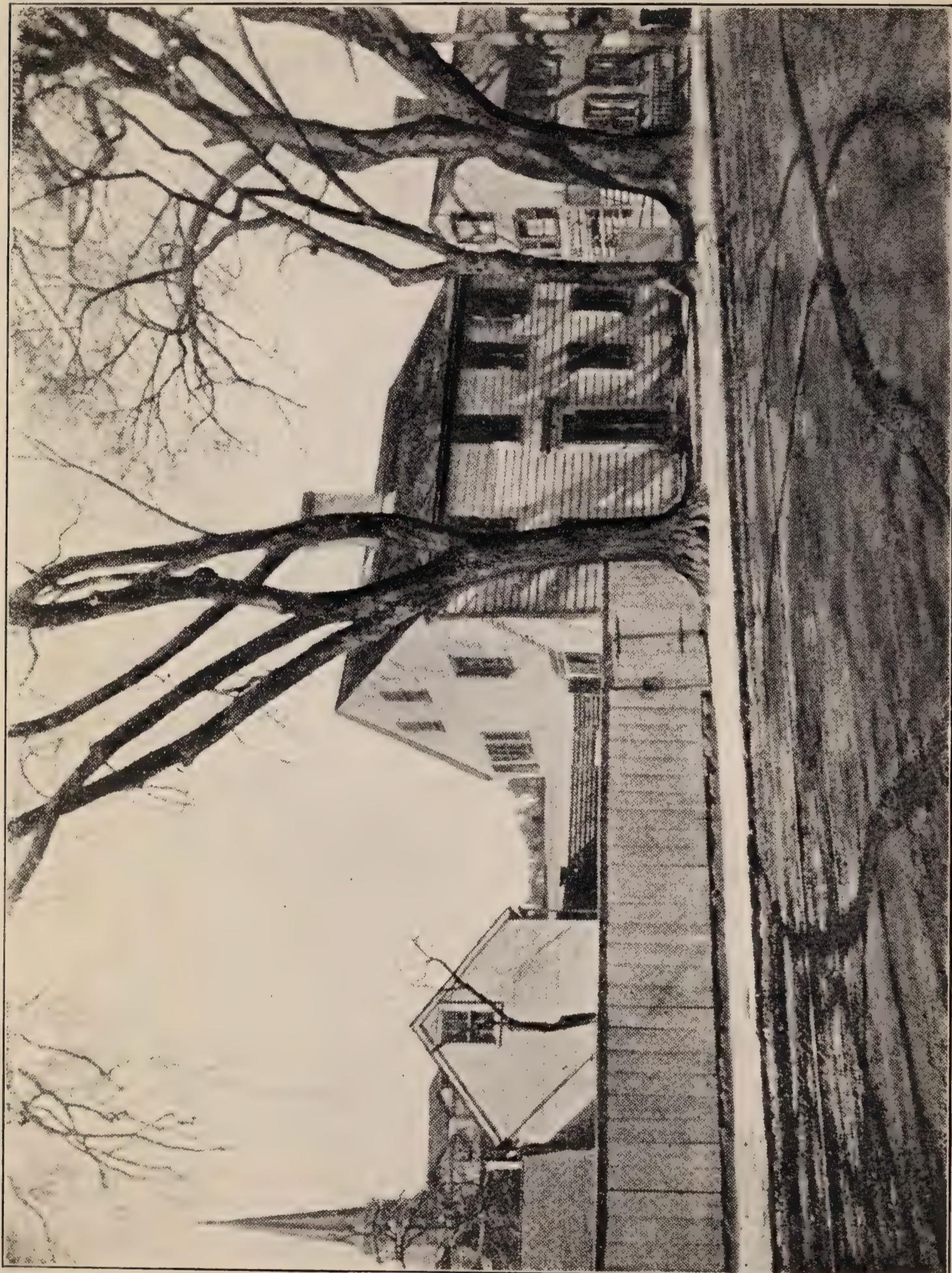
Colonel Burbeck and Jerusha (Glover) Burbeck were the parents of the following children:

(1) William, baptised, March 15, 1749, died young. (2) Jerusha, baptized June 16, 1751, married Captain John Cathcart of Boston. (3) Mary, baptized, April 15, 1752, died in infancy. (4) Henry, of whom further. (5) John, baptized August 1, 1755, married Jerusha Baker. (6) Joseph, baptized November 21, 1756, married Elizabeth, surname unknown. (7) Thomas, of whom further.

HENRY BURBECK, son of Colonel William and Jerusha (Glover) Burbeck, was one of the most distinguished men of the Revolutionary period. He was born in Boston, June 8, 1754, and was baptized at Christ Church in Boston, June 9, 1754. He died in



BURBECK HOMESTEAD, NEW LONDON, CONN.



BURBECK

New London, Connecticut, October 2, 1848, where he was buried in Cedar Grove Cemetery with full military honors.

The early part of his life was spent at Castle William, now Fort Independence in Boston Harbor, where his father was in charge. He had just turned twenty-one when the Revolution began and his first commission, that of Lieutenant was gained in a company commanded by his honored father. His commission was one of the earliest, dated May 10, 1775, and signed by General Joseph Warren. On September 11, 1777, he was commissioned Captain of the Regiment of Artillery of that Massachusetts Line. He participated in many of the principal battles and was present with those who suffered through the cruel winter days in Valley Forge. At the close of the war, he returned to private life with the brevet title of Major.

Three years later he was again in service with the rank of Captain and was engaged in the Indian Wars along the western frontier under General Anthony Wayne. For four years, General Burbeck was in com-

BURBECK

mand of Fort Mackinaw, which at that time was far removed from civilization. During the War of 1812, General Burbeck was in command at Newport, New York and New London, and in 1815 he retired to the latter city with the rank of Brigadier General.

The following is quoted from "The Old Whaling Port", by Charlotte Molyneux Holloway:

"Major-General Henry Burbeck, Brevet Brigadier-General of the United States Army, Founder of the United States Military Academy and Second Chief of Artillery, and the man who did so much to bring that branch of the service to its splendid rank. He served with distinction in the Revolution, was a personal friend of Washington, served with great distinction as chief of Artillery to General Wayne in the war with the Miamis, was thanked in general orders, and in 1800 was in military command of all the Atlantic seaboard and Eastern and Middle States, with his headquarters at Washington, and in 1801 began the Academy at West Point. After a faithful, continued service in the most useful and arduous labor for the advancement of the army, he was retired, and devoted himself to his home

BURBECK

in New London. On July 4, 1846, he was made president of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati. When he died, the Cincinnati erected a fine shaft to his memory in Cedar Grove. The town had a taste of his quality. It had decreed that the three elms which stand before the house should fall. The General determined they should not, and when he placed himself before them, gun in hand, and swore to shoot the first who touched them, he persuaded the selectmen that he was right. Within the old house now dwell his sons, William Henry, a member of the Cincinnati and the Sons of the American Revolution, John, and Charlotte, who is nearing one hundred years, an honorary member of the Lucretia Shaw Chapter, D. A. R."

General Burbeck was prominently identified with New London interests and he was a picturesque character of whom many interesting anecdotes have been told. His interests in military affairs never ceased and after 38 years in the service of his Country, he left a permanent monument to his career and achievements, by founding the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1831.

BURBECK

He married (first) in 1790, Abigail Webb, of Bath, Maine, who died July, 1790, a few months after they were married. He married (second) Lucy E. Rudd, widow of Captain Henry Caldwell of the U. S. Marine Corps.

THOMAS BURBECK, the son of Colonel William and Jerusha (Glover) Burbeck, and brother of General Henry Burbeck above mentioned, was born in Boston, August 25, 1758, and baptized two days later. He died in that city, May 8, 1846. He married Sarah Coverly, October 8, 1787, and they were the parents of the following children:

(1) Sarah, born in 1788. (2) Susan, of whom further. (3) Thomas, born in 1792. (4) Henry, born 1794. (5) Mary Glover, born 1796. (6) William, born in 1798.

SUSAN BURBECK, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Coverly) Burbeck, was born in 1790; she became the wife of Ebenezer White Hayward. (*See Hayward Line*).

WIRES

THE WIRES LINE

The Wires family that came to America and settled in Massachusetts are of ancient English origin. Alvan and Amy (Lewis) Wires left the Bay State and settled in Cambridge, Vermont, where their son Ephriam Lewis Wires was born, August 12, 1834. When Ephriam Lewis Wires was twenty years of age, he came to Milford, Massachusetts, and found employment in a shoe factory. A short time afterwards, he opened a photographic studio and was successfully engaged in this business for many years. In 1870, he formed a partnership with Joseph Mason Estabrook under the firm name of Estabrook, Wires Company to manufacture clinching screw machinery. Their success was rapid and enduring and the purchase of the Eames Tree and Pattern Company patents increased and enlarged their production. The next fifteen years were marked with progress for the firm, which at the end of this period was sold to the Standard Screw Company. The firm of Estabrook & Wires was dissolved and Mr. Wires became treasurer and general manager of the Lexington Water

WIRES

Works, a position which he held for many years.

He was also interested in many other corporations and was president of the Milford Hospital Corporation; the Pine Grove Cemetery Corporation and the Milford Shoe Company. He was a director and one of the founders of the Milford Water Company, the Home National Bank and the Milford Gaslight Company. He was one of the prominent citizens of his day and had the esteem and respect of all who knew him.

Mr. Wires married (first) in Milford, June 30, 1859, Mary Helen Pond, daughter of Charles and Mary (Bruce) Pond, born in Norwich, March 14, 1839, and died June 3, 1868. They were the parents of the following children:

(1) Evelyn May, born April 11, 1861. (2) Lewis, born March 30, 1860, died April 13, 1860.

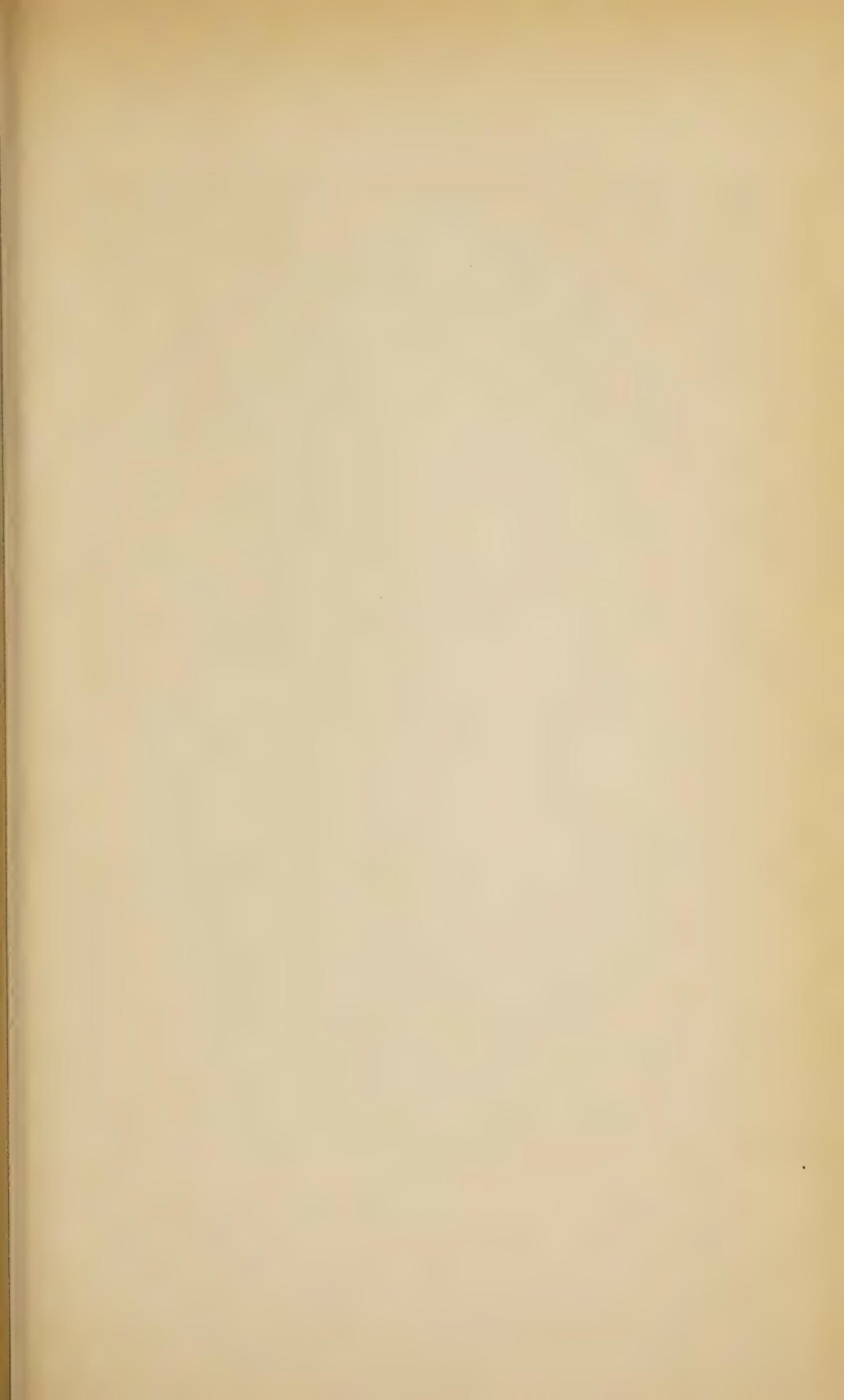
Mr. Wires married (second) at Providence, Rhode Island, May 31, 1871, Mary Freeman Fitch, daughter of George Washington and Cassandra Eastman

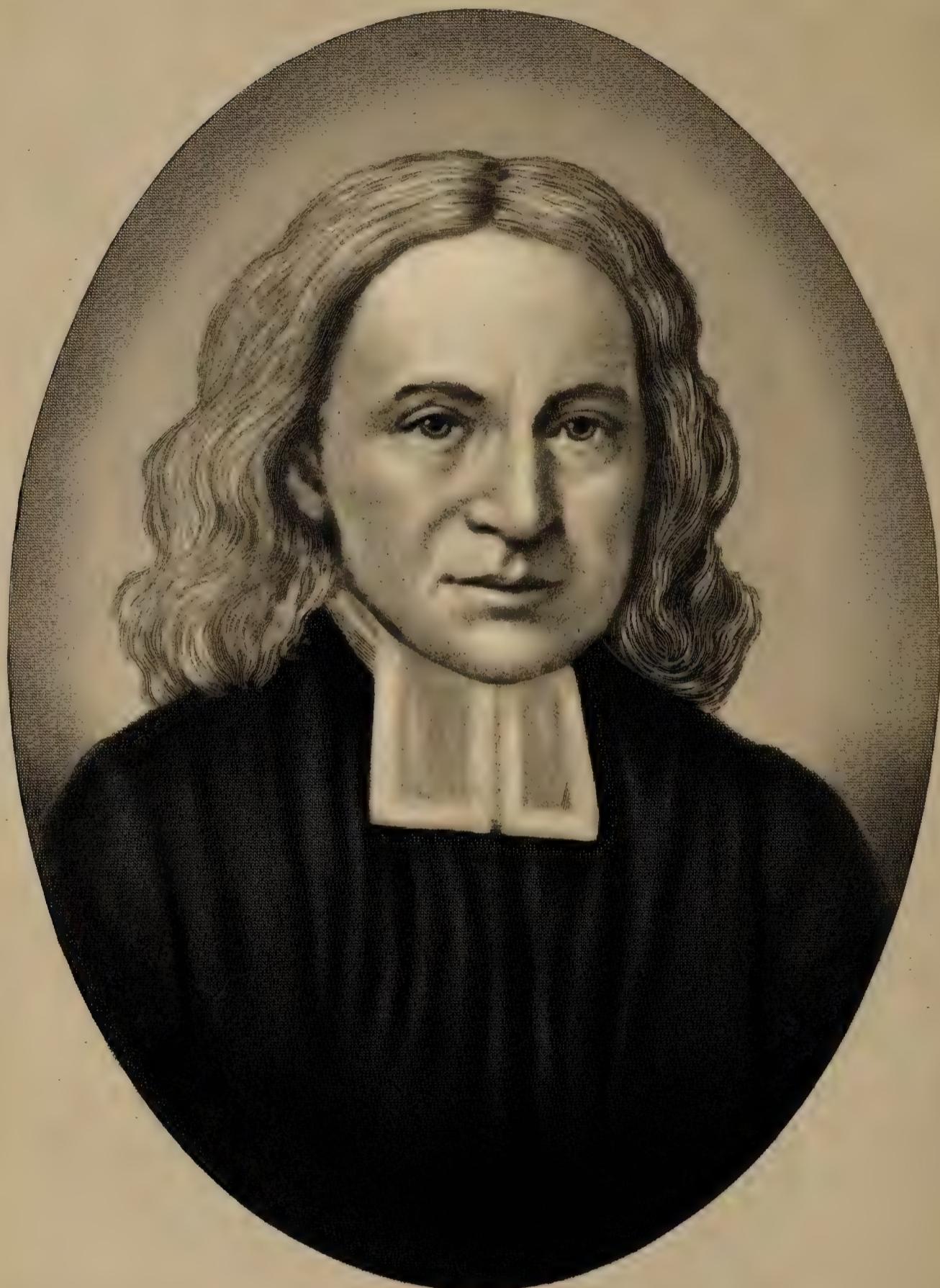
WIRES

(Morrill) Fitch, of Providence. They were the parents of the following children:

(1) Edith Cassandra, born June 14, 1872, who became the wife of Harry Taft Hayward. (*See Hayward Line*). (2) E. Stanley Wires of Wellesley, Massachusetts.







Rev. Samuel McClintock

MAC CLINTOCK

THE MAC CLINTOCK LINE

THE surname Mac Clintock is of ancient Scotch origin. The family was founded in America by William Mac Clintock who settled in Medford, Massachusetts.

SAMUEL MAC CLINTOCK, son of William, was born in Medford, May 1, 1732, and died in Greenland, New Hampshire, April 27, 1804. He was graduated at Princeton in 1751, and five years later ordained pastor of a Congregational church at Greenland, where he spent the remainder of his life, except the period during which he officiated as Chaplain in the "Old French War" and for the New Hampshire troops in 1755. He was present at the Battle of Bunker Hill, and figures prominently in Trumbull's famous painting of that event, as the clergyman in bands, ramming down a musket. He often accompanied the soldiers on their march and became known among them as the fighting parson.

Dr. Mac Clintock's preaching was evangelical, serious, instructive, plain and practical.

MAC CLINTOCK

"His style was manly and nervous, his delivery solemn and unaffected. His sermons were always the fruit of close application and finished with a degree of accuracy that few attempt and fewer attain."

He preached his last sermon on the Annual Fast Day, April 19, 1804. He was honored with the degree of M. A. from Harvard in 1761 and with the degree of D. D. from Yale in 1791. Reverend Samuel Mac Clintock published "A Sermon on the Justice of God in the Mortality of Man", (1759); "The Artifices of Deceivers Detected" (1770); "Herodias, or Cruelty and Revenge the Effects of Unlawful Pleasure" (1772); "An Epistolary Correspondence with Rev. John C. Ogden" on apostolic succession (1791); "The Choice," a sermon (1798); and "An Oration Commemorative of Washington" (1800).

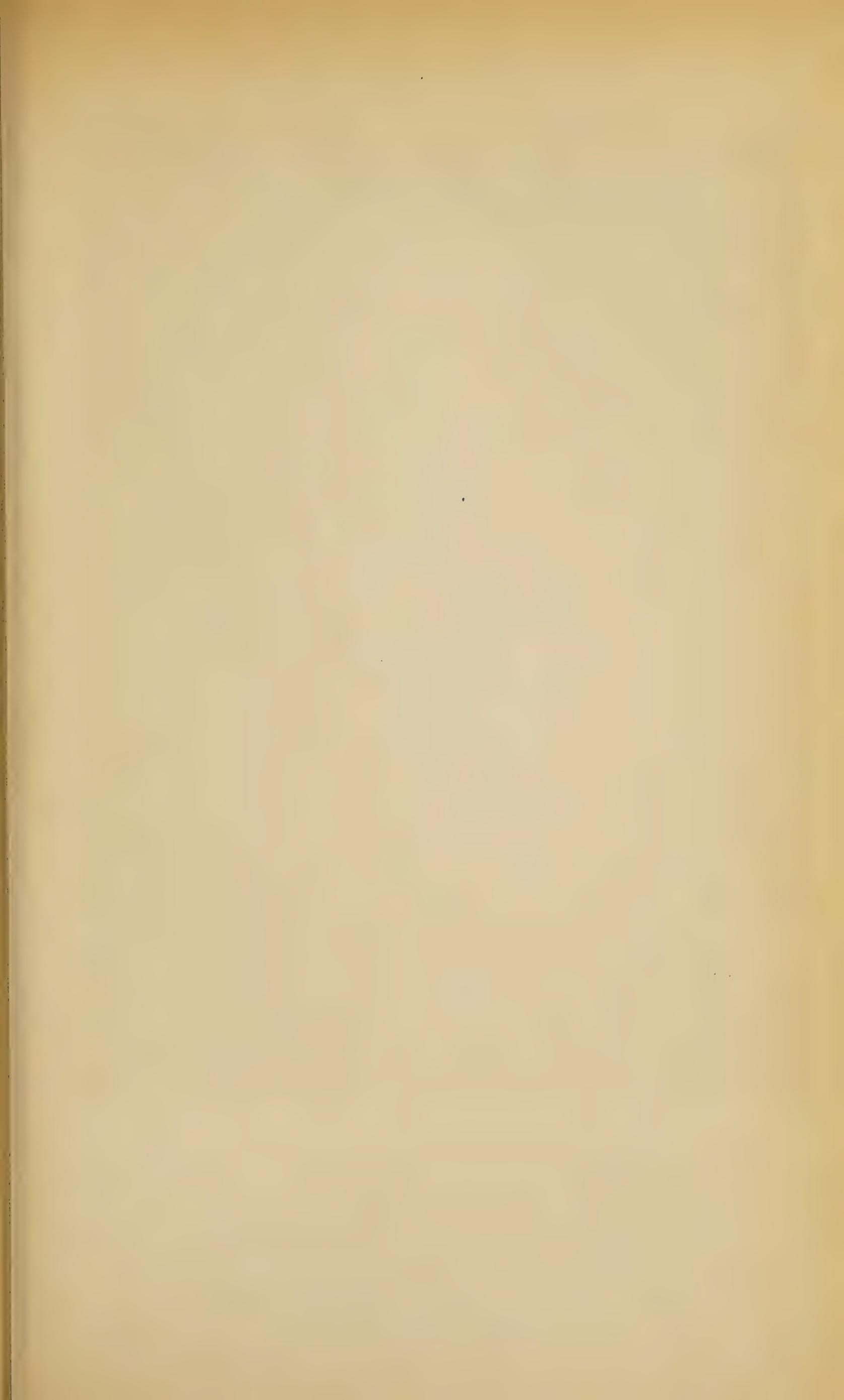
The following quoted from "Rambles About Greenland in Ryme" by M. O. Hall, Greenland, in 1900, sums up the character of Rev. Samuel Mac Clintock:

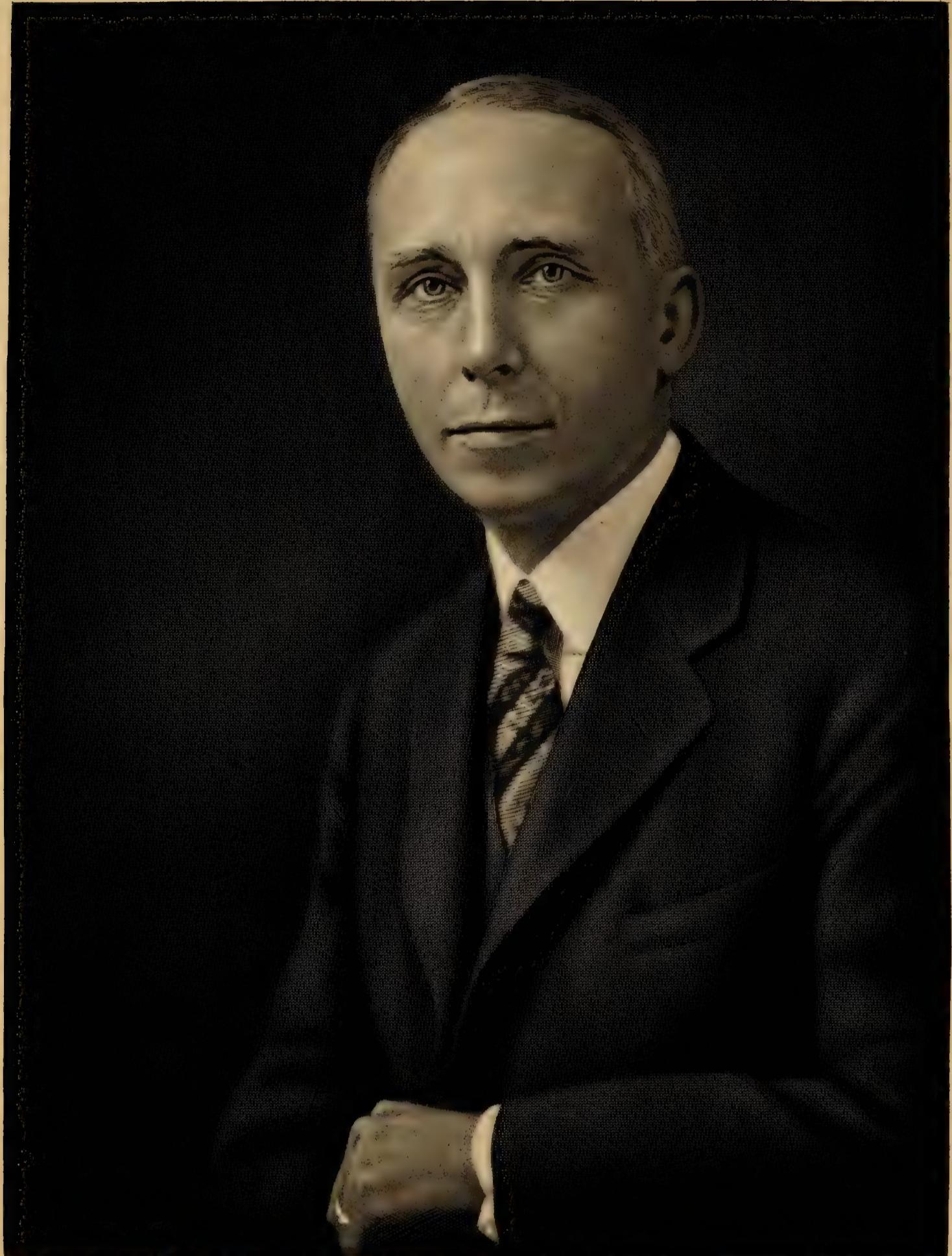
MAC CLINTOCK

"But there was one McClintock, full of fight was
he;
He went to fight the French, a valiant chaplain
be;
And when the war broke out with England,
volunteered
To go with Stark, and went to Bunker Hill;
endeared
Himself to all, and fought with Warren as he
fell.
What more of glory could one desire? Can you
tell?"

Dr. Mac Clintock married (first) Mary Montgomery, who was born in 1737 and died in 1784. They were the parents of fifteen children. He married (second) widow Elizabeth Dalling of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, by whom he had one son, Samuel, who married Mary Montgomery.

CATHERINE MAC CLINTOCK, daughter of Dr. Samuel and Mary (Montgomery) Mac Clintock, married Tristam Morrill. They were the parents of Cassandra Eastman Morrill, who married George Washington Fitch. They were the parents of Mary Freeman Fitch, who married Ephriam Lewis Wires. (*See Wires Line*).





Wm. Kirk Kaynor

KAYNOR

A MAN, possessed of the highest type of integrity and diplomatic ability, as well as a charm of personal manner, William Kirk Kaynor had the very qualities essential to the successful public servant. For the number of his years, he had gone far, and it is a safe prophecy that he would have travelled still greater lengths along the road of a successful public career but for his untimely death. His passing was a tragic loss to his community and to his constituents. The many deeds of service which he had wrought and his admirable qualities of head and heart had gained for him a host of loyal friends.

WILLIAM KIRK KAYNOR was born in Sanborn, Iowa, November 29, 1884, and was killed December 20, 1929, in an aeroplane accident in Washington, D. C., just as he was starting to fly home for the holidays. He was the son of William Akin and Annie (Winter) Kaynor. His father, who died in 1886, was the owner of hotels at various times in Sanborn and Spencer, Iowa.

William Kirk Kaynor was the fifth in a family of nine children, and his early education was obtained in

KAYNOR

the schools of Spencer and Clear Lake, Iowa. At the age of sixteen, he sought and obtained work as a sheep herder and cowboy in Gann Valley, South Dakota. He remained there until 1903 in which year he came East to enter the Hotchkiss School at Lakeville, Connecticut, determined to get a college education, though it meant working to earn all expenses. He entered enthusiastically into the school life, both in the class and athletic departments, and won the recognition and praise of his fellow schoolmates and classmates.

When one considers that this boy worked his way through school by his own efforts entirely, and that in spite of this handicap, he stood well in his class, it proves the old adage — "as the twig is bent, the tree is inclined." The record made during these school years was but a forerunner of the admirable record made during his public career. In Hotchkiss School, Mr. Kaynor was the president of his class, president of the Debating Society and of the Gun Club. Other offices which he held were: Manager of the Musical Association; Captain of the Gym team; President of

KAYNOR

St. Luke's Society; Editor-in-Chief of the Hotchkiss Record, and Class Orator at graduation on the "Spirit of Service." He won three letters on the track team in the quarter mile run, and two letters as full back of the football team. He was the winner of the Treadway prize — "Presented to that member of the graduating class, who by his industry, manliness and honorable conduct has done most for the life and character of the boys of the school."

After his graduation from Hotchkiss, he entered Yale College and there continued his distinctive record. He was the winner of the third Ten Eyck prize and the Meade scholarship; manager of the University Football team and president of the Football association; member of the City Government Club; the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity and the Wolf's Head Senior Society.

After being graduated from Yale College Mr. Kaynor located in Springfield, Massachusetts, where he became associated with the Reed Realty Trust, and in 1912 became manager. Five years later he was made manager of the Winchester Square Realty

KAYNOR

Company. Within a short time he became actively identified with civic matters in Springfield, which was quite natural, as he possessed the energy, uprightness and keenness of mind so necessary to the public man. He was an ardent Republican and in 1921 was elected a member of the Common Council for two terms. During this period he served as a member of the City Property Committee and was one of the number who held out for the School Board in the controversy between that Board and the Mayor. He was chairman of the Republican City Committee being elected to this office to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Arthur A. Beth. He held this position three years and when his term was completed he had succeeded in raising sufficient funds to pay all debts and to leave a balance in the treasury.

His brilliant achievements had brought him to the attention of his superiors in office and on January 23, 1923, Mr. Kaynor was recommended for the office of postmaster at Springfield, Massachusetts, by Senator Gillett, the speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington, and soon after this date,

KAYNOR

he was appointed by President Harding. In 1927, he was reappointed by President Coolidge. In July, 1928, Mr. Kaynor resigned the postmastership to become a candidate for Congress, and was elected in November, 1928.

He entered upon the duties of this office with the good will of the people of Massachusetts, and the future appeared filled with promise. Then came the great catastrophe, the sudden and untimely end which plunged the entire state into mourning. His career of service was so well known to his fellow citizens that they had full appreciation of the great loss they sustained in his death. His deep interest in the furthering of the best interests of Springfield was always evident, and one of his last official acts before the fatal accident was to check up with the Treasury officials relative to plans for the new Springfield Federal Building. During the few short weeks he had spent with his colleagues in the House, he had won their esteem and respect. Messages of condolence and of deep regret were received from many of the country's prominent men, including former President Coolidge and members of Congress.

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The executive committee of the Hampden County Republican Club of Massachusetts passed the following resolution:

"Be it resolved, that the members of the Hampden County Republican Club express their deepest sympathy to the widow and family of their late fellow member, Honorable William Kirk Kaynor, representative in Congress from the Second Massachusetts District. The untimely death of the husband and father removed the devoted head of a family, the benefactor of many a needy family, a public-spirited citizen, who gave time and money to aid the cause of community betterment, a war veteran who stood by his comrades and a representative who labored unceasingly for good government and who was well on the way to a brilliant career in Congress.

We are shocked by the loss of our friend. Our tribute must be a re-dedication of ourselves to his ideals of citizenship.

Be it further resolved that these resolutions be spread upon the records of Hampden County Republican Club and a copy sent to the widow and family of the deceased."

KAYNOR

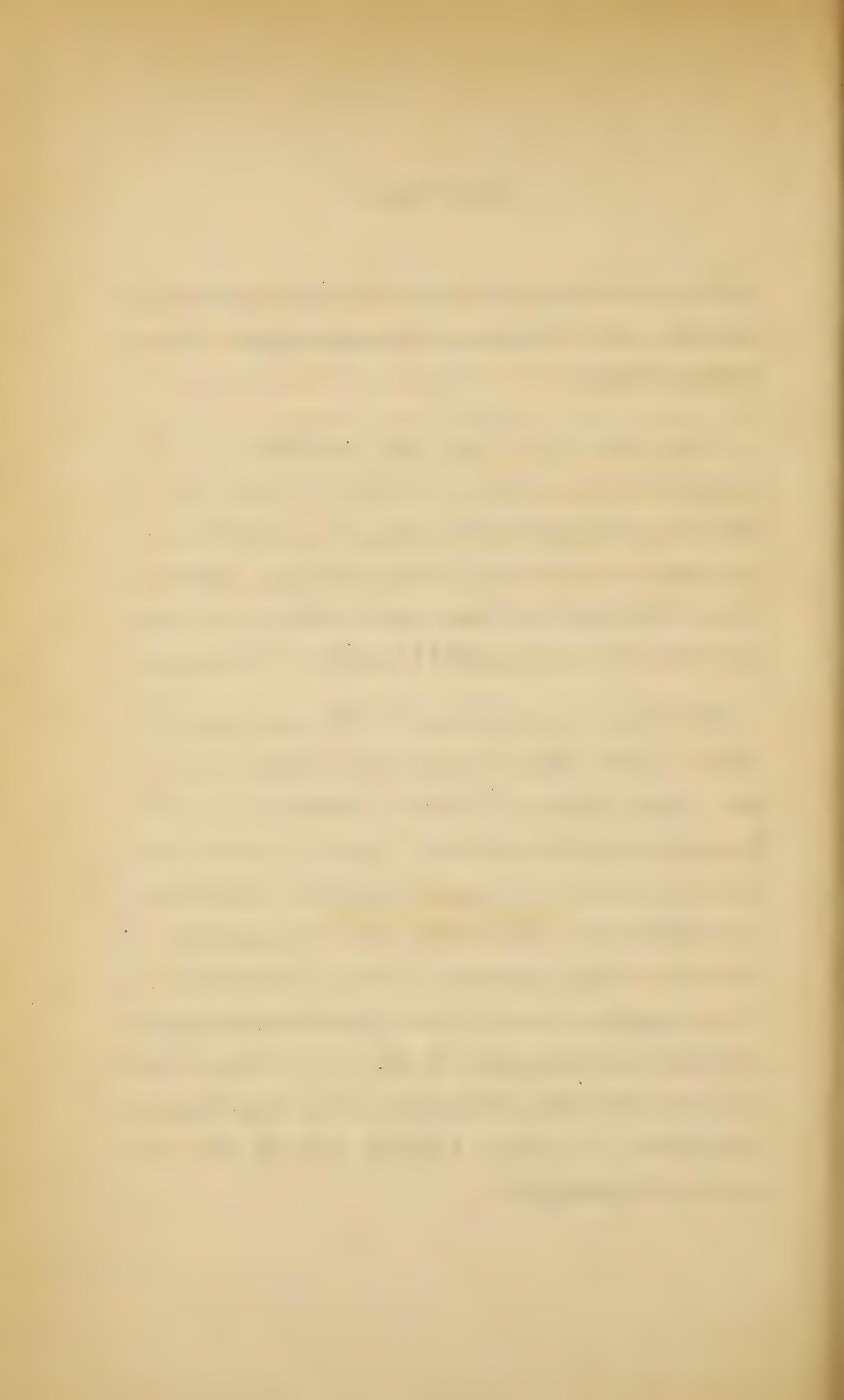
In a brief resumé of the public career of Mr. Kaynor, it is well to record here several of the public interests which held his attention and which also give an insight into the remarkable activity and energy of the man. He was president of the Kiwanis Club in 1925, in which year Springfield was awarded the International Efficiency Trophy in competition with over fourteen hundred other clubs in the United States and Canada. He was the first president of the Western Postmaster's Association and chairman for two years of the Board of Trustees of Hope Church. Mr. Kaynor's educational and financial affiliations were as follows: President for two years and secretary for eight years of the Yale Alumni Association of Western Massachusetts, member of the Council of Associated New England Yale Clubs for ten years; chairman of the Committee which founded the University Club and served as a member of the Board of Governors for two years; trustee of the Hotchkiss School in 1923, trustee of the Springfield Y. M. C. A. College and member of the Executive Committee of the Board; member of the Board of Directors and vice-president of the Highland Cooperative Bank,

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member of the Corporate Board of the Institution for Savings and a Director of the Springfield Chapin National Bank.

At one time Mr. Kaynor was a member of the Boy Scouts Council, a director of Family Welfare Association and a director of the Legal Aid Association. For two years he served as chairman of the Community Chest Drive and for three years as director and vice-president of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Kaynor married June 25, 1912, at Springfield, Massachusetts, Alice Chapin Reed, a daughter of the Rev. David Allen and Gratia (Chapin) Reed. Mrs. Kaynor was graduated from Vassar College in 1907. Rev. David Allen Reed was a Congregational minister and educator for many years and served as pastor of the Hope Congregational Church of Springfield. He is the founder of several educational institutions, one of which is the Springfield Y. M. C. A. College, which he founded in 1884. He is now retired. Mrs. Reed is a descendant of Deacon Chapin, one of the early settlers of Springfield.

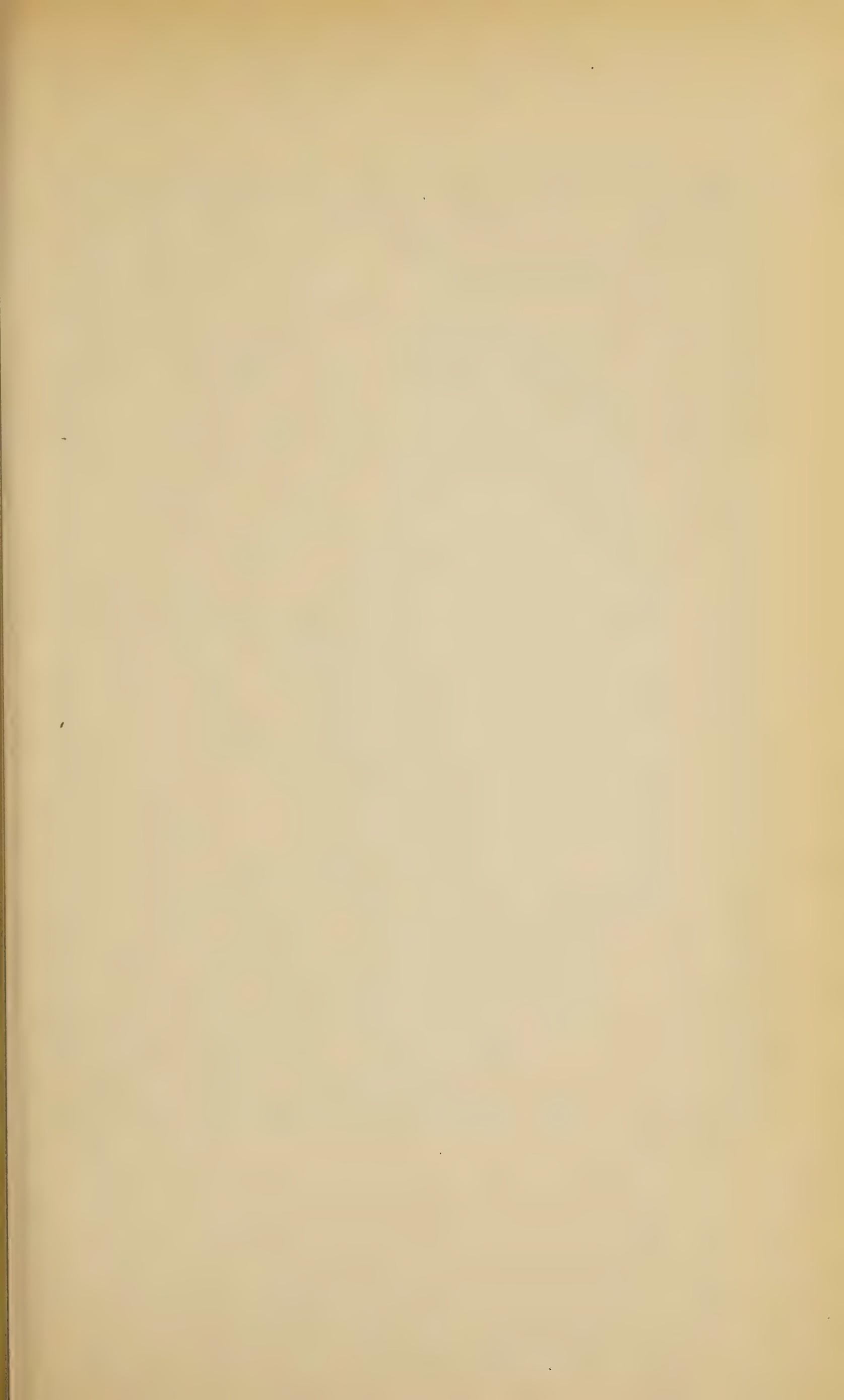


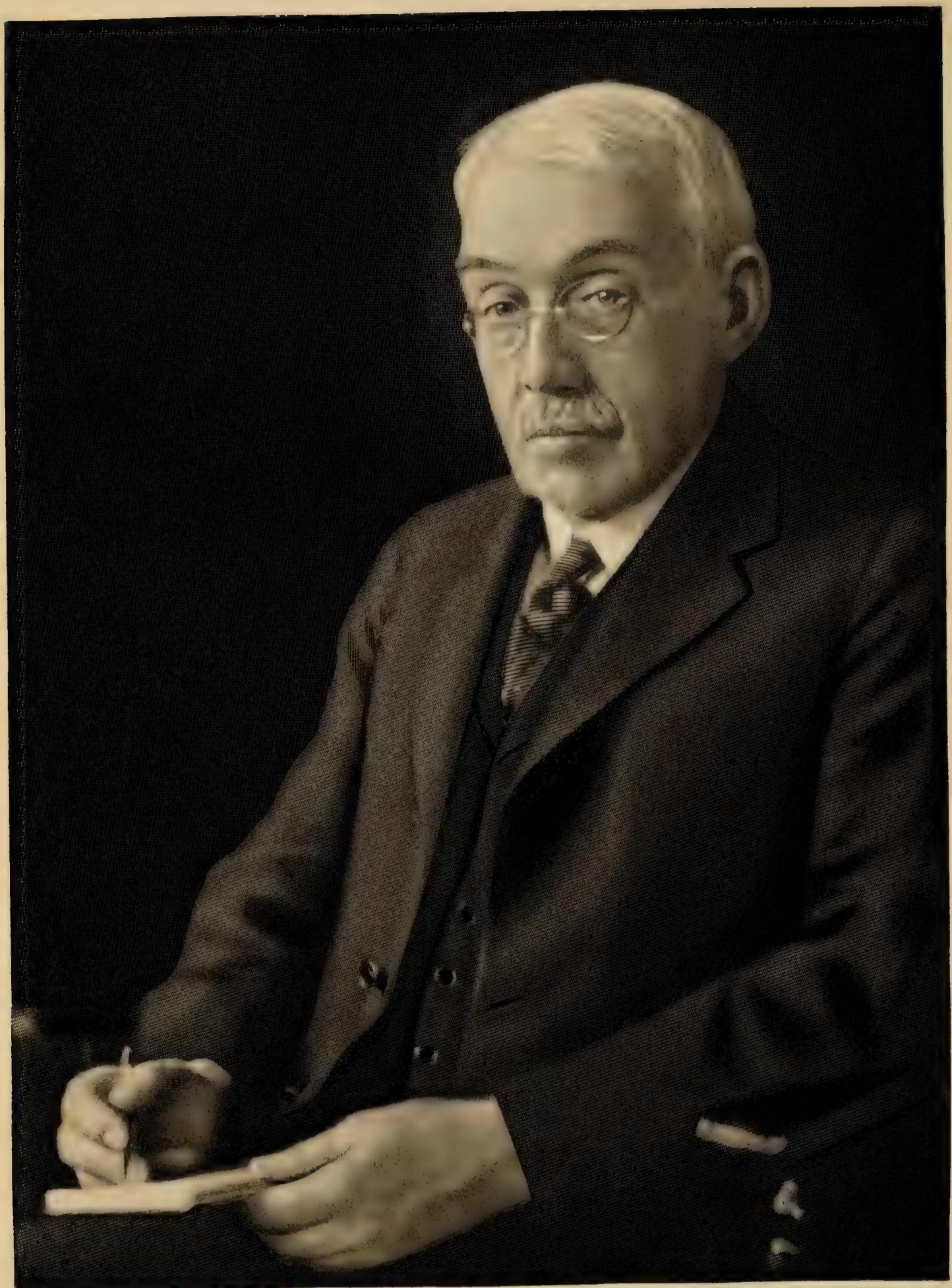
KAYNOR

William Kirk and Alice Chapin (Reed) Kaynor were the parents of the following children: (1) William Kirk Kaynor, Jr., born January 8, 1915. (2) Allen Reed Kaynor, born January 25, 1917. (3) John Chapin Kaynor, born October 26, 1918. (4) Kenneth Winter Kaynor, born January 25, 1920. (5) Gratia Chapin Kaynor, born October 9, 1921. (6) Edward Reed Kaynor, born November 8, 1923.









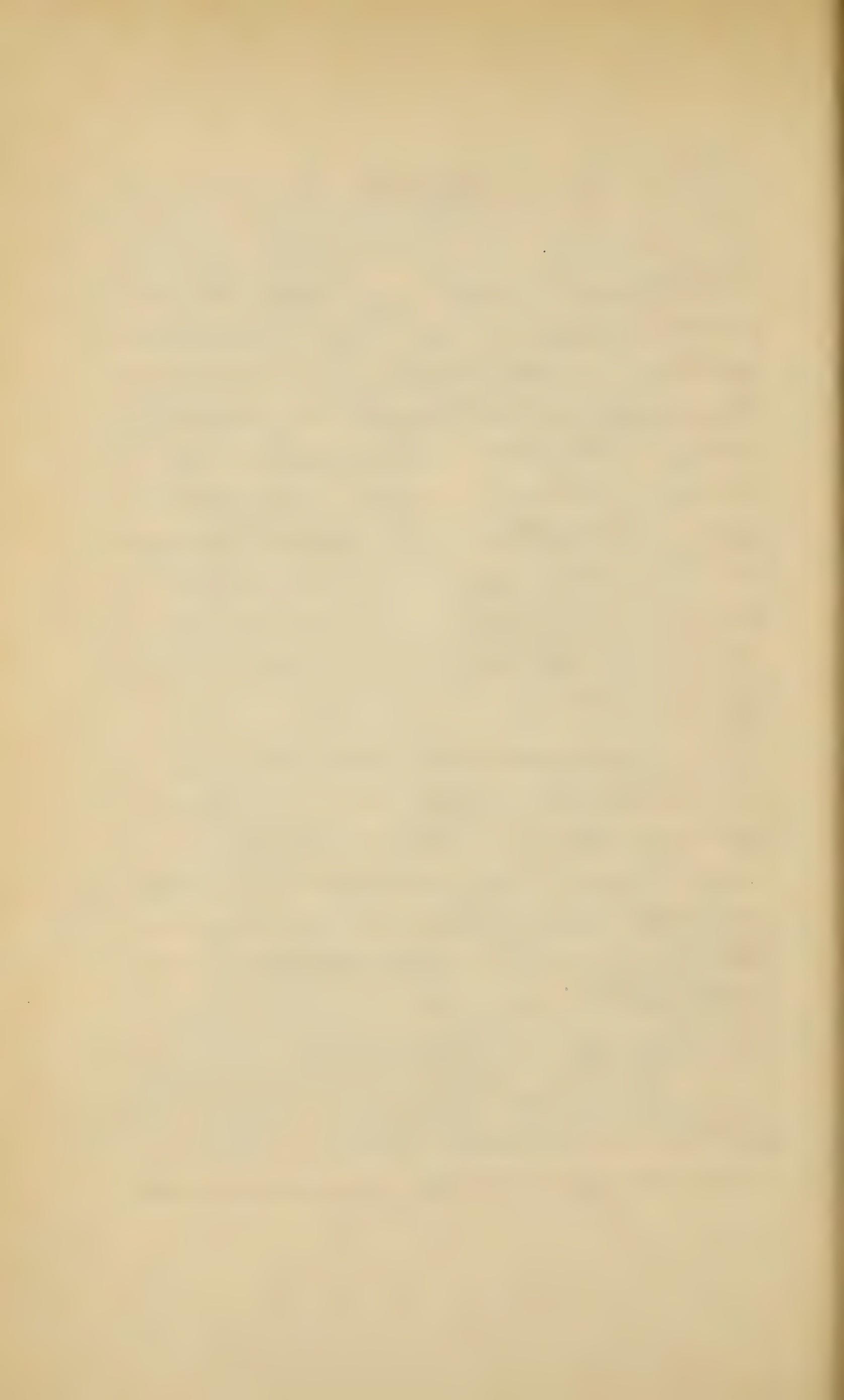
Fred L Minton

McINTOSH

DR. FREDERICK LEMONT McINTOSH, one of the most beloved physicians in Newton, Massachusetts, was born November 17, 1858, in New Marlboro, Massachusetts, and died June 14, 1930, in Newton. He was a man with a personality which kept old friends and readily made new ones. Dr. McIntosh has given much valuable service to his home community through his interest in public health work and has been an ardent supporter of whatever was for the best interests of the people. His death was a distinct loss to the community.

John Alexander McIntosh, father of Dr. Frederick Lemont McIntosh, was born in Durham, Maine, and died in New Marlboro, in 1860. He devoted the greater part of his life to the advancement of educational methods and was for many years the head of a school for girls at New Marlboro. He married Harriet A. Lemont. (*See Lemont Line*).

Dr. McIntosh secured his early education in the public schools of Brunswick and Augusta, Maine. His grandfather, Adam Lemont, provided a home for him during this period of his life. As one of the leading

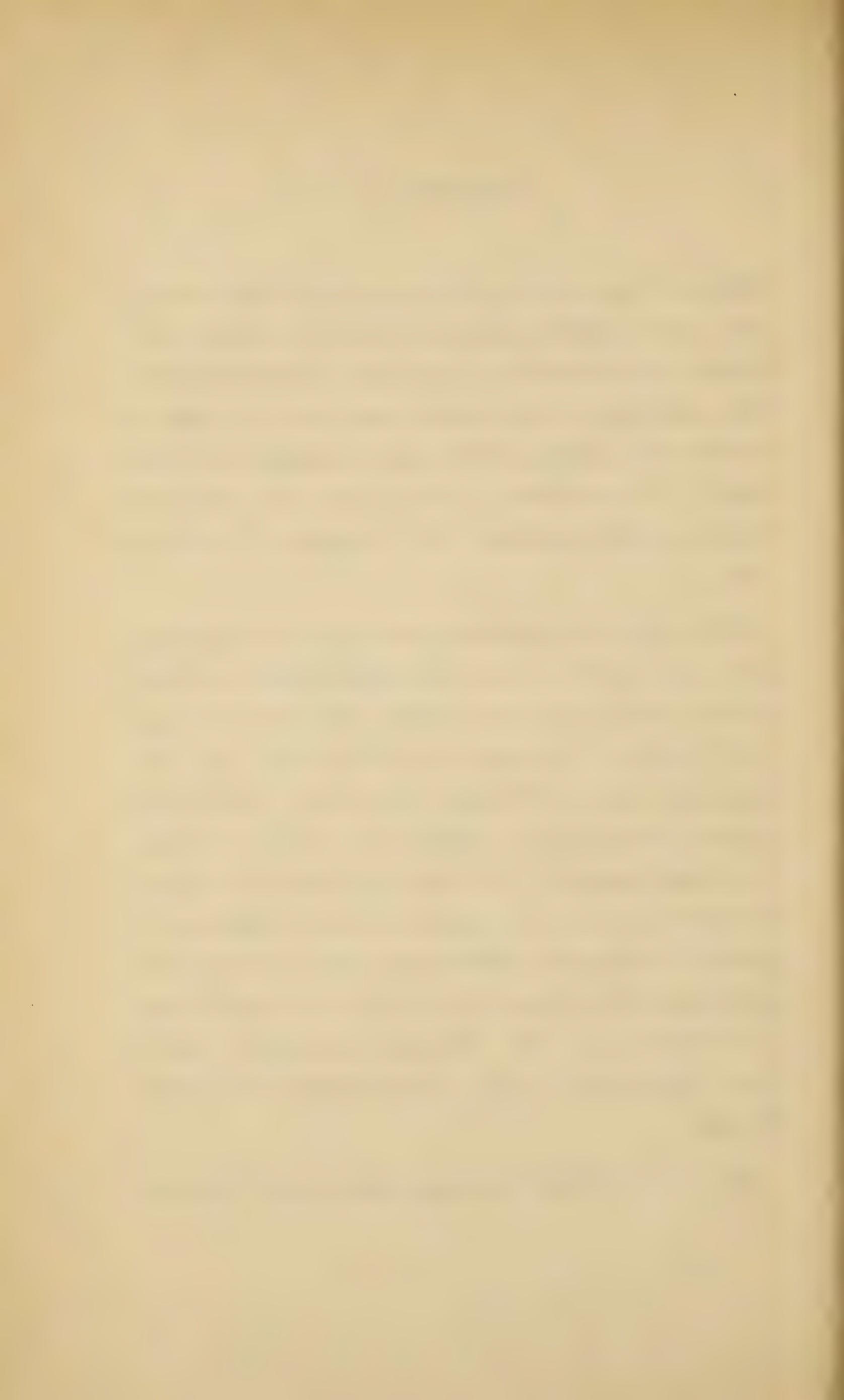


McINTOSH

citizens of Brunswick, his grandfather's home was a place where people gathered to discuss matters pertaining to the interests of the town. This atmosphere was conducive to the development of the habit of study. He attended Hahnemann College in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, taking up the study of medicine, and graduated with a degree of M. D. in 1881.

Following his graduation, he established an office in the town of Claremont, New Hampshire, but later moved to Melrose, Massachusetts, where he remained until the year 1888 and in the fall of that year Dr. McIntosh came to Newton. His active professional career covered a half a century and during the years that have lapsed, he had built up one of the largest practices in Newton. His interest and willingness to give aid to people in distressing circumstances who needed medical assistance, was well known to the men of his profession. Dr. McIntosh possessed a broad knowledge and a keen understanding of human nature.

Despite the heavy demands made upon his time,



McINTOSH

Dr. McIntosh studied his medical journals, always on the search for the latest and best information to be used in the treatment of his patients. His research work was worthwhile and the skill with which he handled his many cases served to enlarge his practice and brought to him opportunities for consultation with other physicians.

Dr. McIntosh was a Republican and took a keen interest in the affairs of the party. He was willing to lend his support in so far as he could, but did not seek office at any time, — the busy life of a physician giving him very little opportunity to devote the necessary time to anything that would tend to take him away from his work for any length of time.

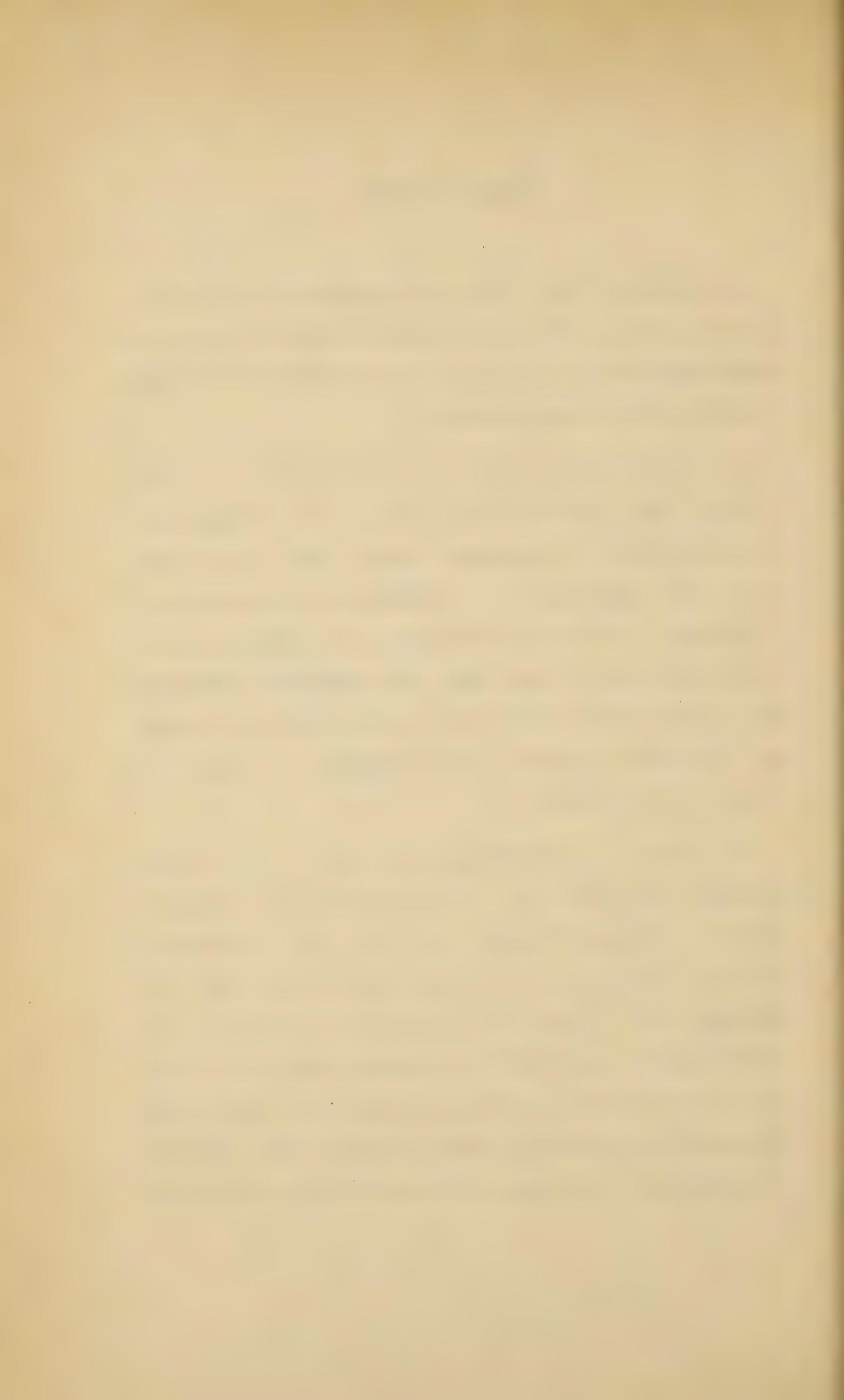
Fraternally, Dr. McIntosh was interested in and connected with the Masonic Order. His chief recreation was golf and a game well played gave him great satisfaction and much pleasure. He delighted in practicing each difficult step of the game until he had perfected himself. He was a member of the Soo-Nipi Park Golf Club at Lake Sunapee, New Hampshire, and also of the Belmont Springs Country Club.

McINTOSH

In religious faith, Dr. McIntosh was an Episcopalian and with his family attended this church and aided materially in the good work carried on by the people of the congregation.

Dr. McIntosh married (first) November 17, 1880, Alice Louise Farwell. She died in 1921. They were the parents of a daughter, Helen, who became the wife of Archibald V. Galbraith, principal of Williston Academy at Easthampton, Massachusetts, where they make their home. Mr. and Mrs. Galbraith have two sons: Frederic McIntosh, a mining geologist at Timmons, Ontario, and Douglas, a student at Williston Academy.

He married (second) June 25, 1923, Alice Ruth Pearson, daughter of George and Ruth (Secord) Pearson. George Pearson was born in Cumberland County, England, and came to Canada with his parents when he was two years of age. The family settled near Sussex, New Brunswick, and it is interesting to note in this connection that the large well-designed home, built by the father with the assistance of carpenters and stone masons brought over from



McINTOSH

England, was made chiefly from the stones gathered in the nearby fields. This estate covered over eight hundred acres and the house, which is one hundred and twelve years old at the present time, is still in the family and owned by the granddaughter, Mrs. McIntosh, who maintains it as her summer home.

Mr. Pearson acquired his education in the schools of New Brunswick, Canada. Shortly after his schooling, he engaged in the lumber and contracting business and remained in this work for four years. Later in life he retired and assumed the control of the paternal homestead, managing its vast acreage and carrying on the work most successfully up to the time of his death, November 29, 1900. Mrs. Ruth (Secord) Pearson, mother of Mrs. McIntosh, died March 17, 1894. Although records are somewhat incomplete, it is definitely known that she came of the old Loyalist stock who settled along the St. John river in New Brunswick.

The good work, carried on by Dr. McIntosh during his long and useful life, was a source of inspiration to his associates. Dr. McIntosh obtained his

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present position in the professional field through his own efforts, his whole life being marked by an undeviating desire to give his very best to his work. That his work was appreciated is established by the fact that his name is held in high esteem by the men of his profession, his friends and acquaintances and the many people with whom he came in contact each day.



McINTOSH

THE LEMONT LINE

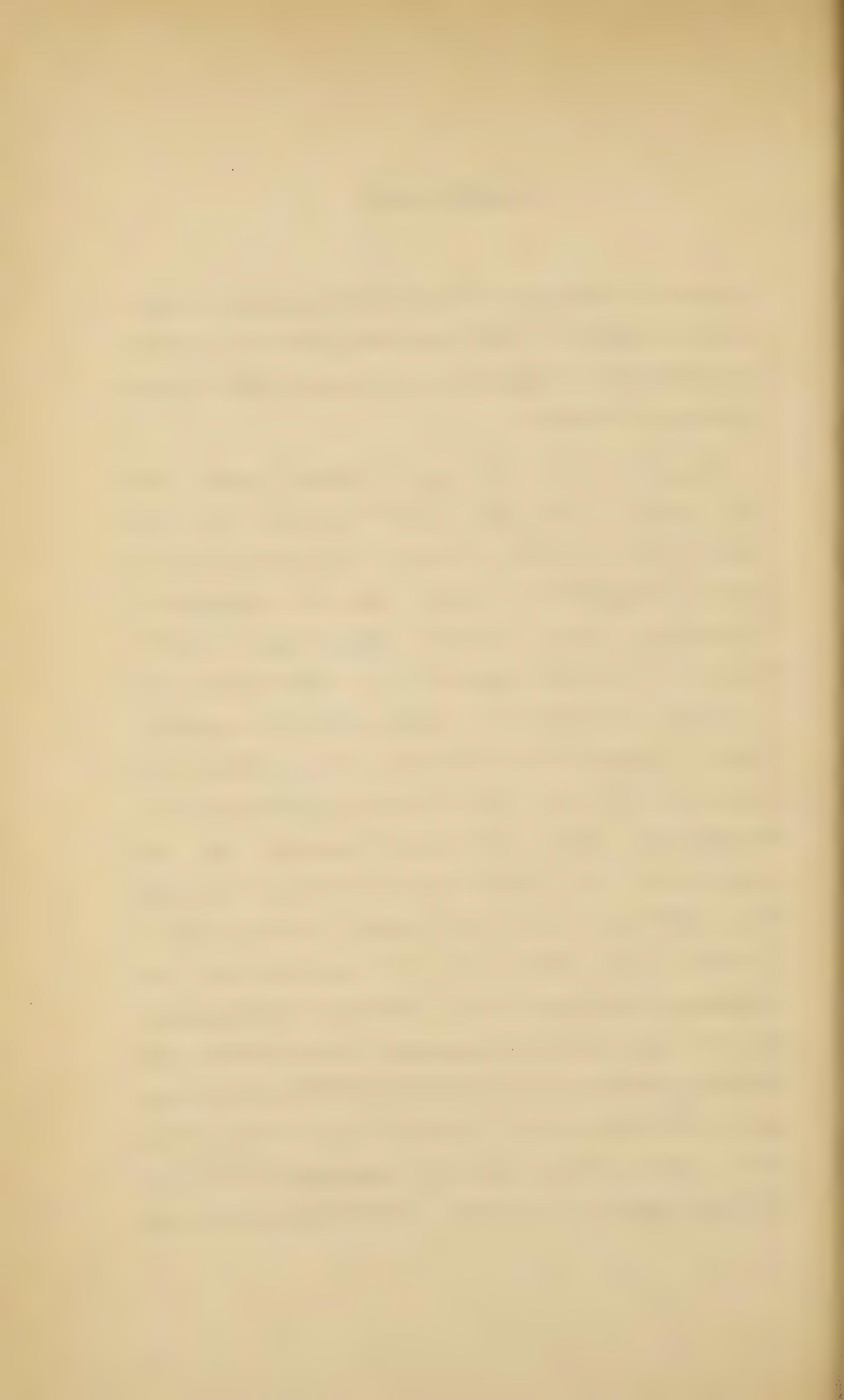
JOHN LEMONT, the immigrant ancestor, was born in County Londonderry, Ireland, in the year 1704. When eighteen years of age, he came to America and settled in Georgetown, Maine, in that part of the state now called Dromore. Through gradual acquisition, he obtained a farm of three hundred or more acres. For many years, he lived on this farm in a small house that was typical of the rude frontier huts in common use at that time. In 1762, he sold his property and moved to what is now known as West Bath, where he built a log house facing New Meadows River.

BENJAMIN LEMONT, son of John Lemont, was born in 1734. It is probable that up until the time of his marriage, he spent all of his life on his father's farm, helping him in the management of the place. He married in 1757, Susannah Hunter. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, in 1775, Benjamin Lemont took command of a Bath, Maine, Company and was made a Captain.

McINTOSH

ADAM LEMONT, son of Captain Benjamin Lemont, was born April 22, 1761, and died July 30, 1844. He married Joanna Springer, a sister of Mrs. Sarah (Springer) Turner.

ADAM LEMONT, JR., son of Adam Lemont, was born April 3, 1796, and died February 24, 1874. He married Mary Manning. About 1835, he moved from Bath to Brunswick, Maine, where he engaged in farming on a large scale for many years. That he became a man of importance in that town is a recorded fact. He was a member of the mercantile firm of Lemont, Forsaith & Hall, and continued with them until 1858. Later, he became president of the Brunswick, Maine, Insurance Company and also president of the Union National Bank of that city from 1863 to 1865. Mr. Lemont took an active interest in the political life of Brunswick, and was selectman from 1842 until 1844 and representative in 1844 and 1845. His greatest interest was in ship building and he carried on this work for the greater part of his life, in Bath, Maine. It is recorded in the early history of the town in connection with ship-building that Lemont says, "That the first steamer



McINTOSH

that ever went up the Kennebec was the Tom Thumb. She was brought down from Boston in tow of a packet in 1818 and steamed up the river. It was an open boat twenty-five to thirty feet long with side wheels and the machinery all in sight." He says further on, that a second steamer was filled up on Governor King's wharf in Bath, 1822. She was flat bottomed and called the "Kennebec". His knowledge of all that concerned shipbuilding was relied upon and accepted as authentic. He was considered to be one of the leading, well-educated men in that town. In the building records of Brunswick is found a note describing a Lemont Hall, probably erected about this time. It is spoken of as the best hall in town with a seating capacity of about eight hundred and used for lectures, concerts, fairs, etc., and considered superior to any of its predecessors.

HARRIET A. LEMONT, daughter of Adam Lemont, Jr., was born in Bath, Maine, and died in 1864. She became the wife of John Alexander McIntosh. (*See McIntosh Line*).





mason

Arms: Or, a lion rampant affrontee azure.

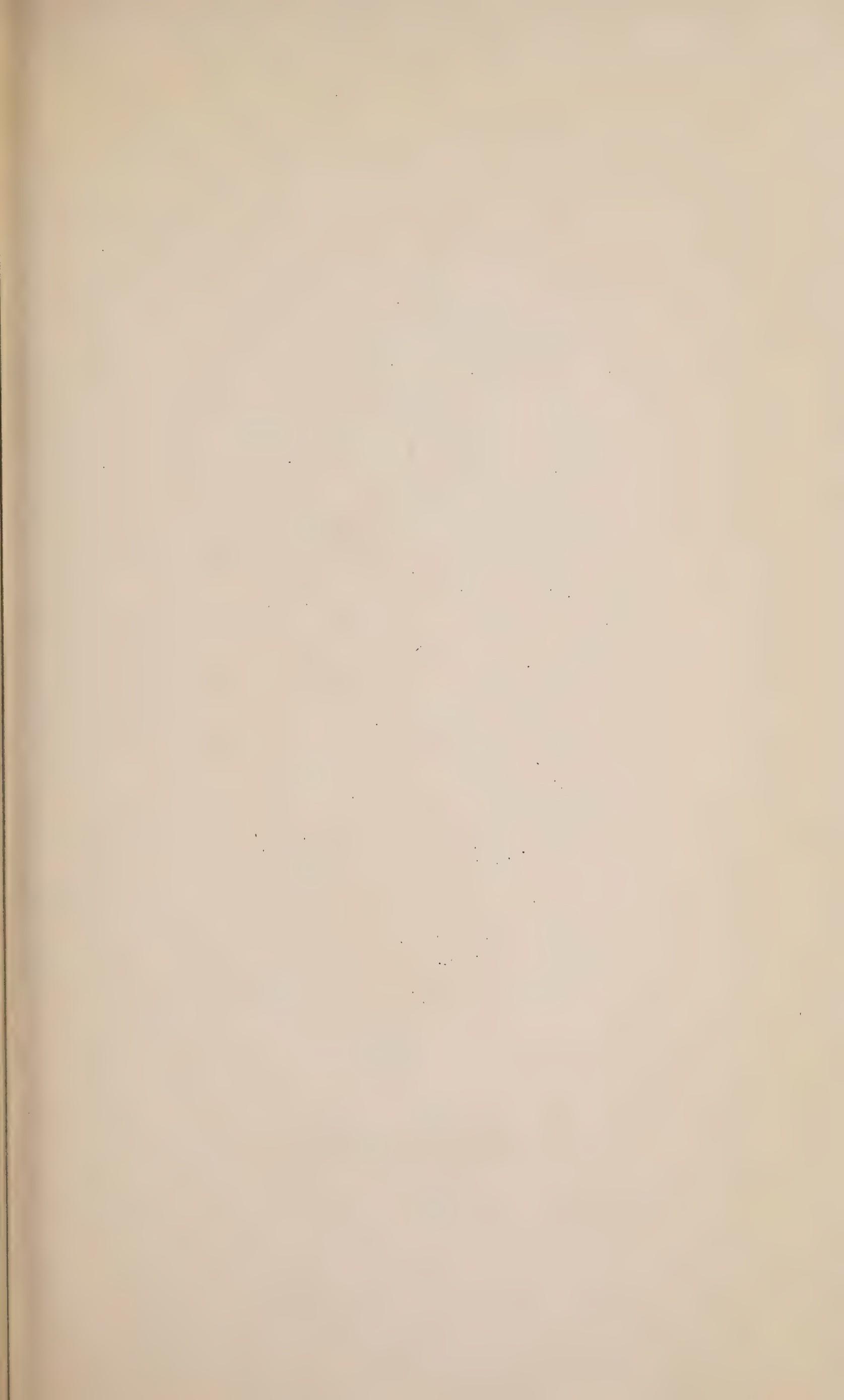
Crest: A mermaid proper holding in the dexter hand a mirror and in the sinister, a comb.

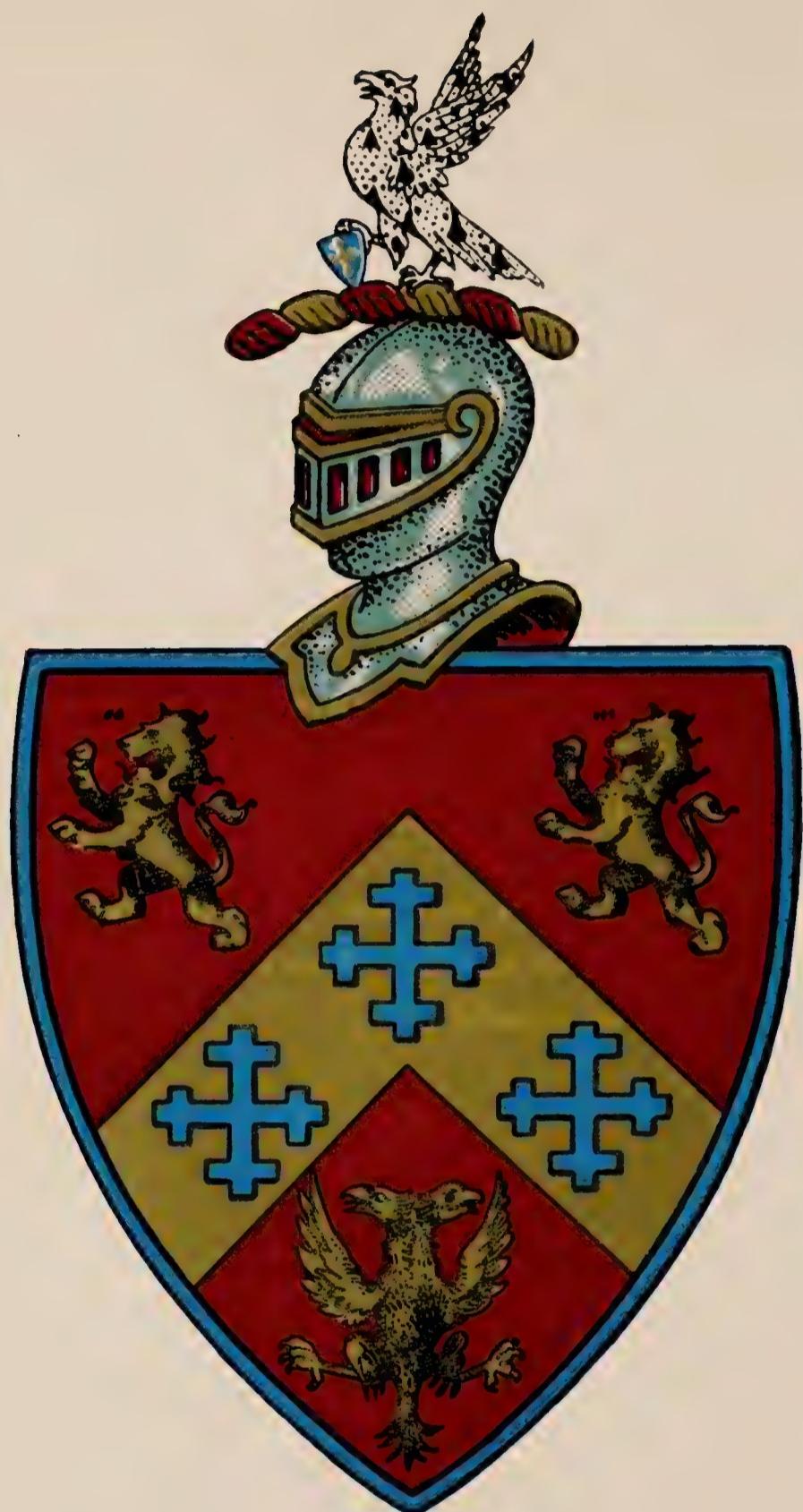
Motto: Dum Spiro, Spero.

MASON

THE surname Mason is of ancient English origin and it is frequently mentioned in early Colonial Records. Several scions of this old patronymic have brought further honor to an already honored name by virtue of their several accomplishments.

SAMPSON MASON, the immigrant ancestor, was a Cromwellian soldier in his native England. He came to America about 1649, and settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, where he purchased a house and some land in 1650, which he sold in 1657, when he removed to Rehoboth, Massachusetts, where he finally settled. He obtained grants of land south of Rehoboth from the Indians, in the town of Swansey, which place lists his name as one of the original associates and founders of the town, and one of the original proprietors of the "North Purchase", later known as Attleborough, Massachusetts. It is probable that he was a cordwainer by trade, as on the Suffolk County records, there is the record of the settlement of the estate of Edward Bullock, of Dorchester, which shows a debt due Sampson Mason for his wife's shoes.





Butterworth

- Arms:* Gules, on a chevron or between two lions rampant in chief and an eagle displayed with two heads in base, or three crosses crosslet azure.
- Crest:* An eagle, wings elevated, erminois, supporting with the dexter claw an escutcheon azure charged with a cross crosslet or.

MASON

Sampson Mason married Mary Butterworth, who was believed to be a daughter of John Butterworth of Weymouth, and they were the parents of 12 children. He died in 1676.

NOAH MASON, son of Sampson and Mary (Butterworth) Mason, was born about 1651, in Dorchester, and died March 21, 1700, in Rehoboth. His first wife's name was Martha and she died in 1675. He married (second) in 1677, Sarah Fitch, a daughter of John and Mary Fitch.

NOAH MASON, JR., son of Noah and Sarah (Fitch) Mason, was born December 17, 1678, in Rehoboth, and died August 29, 1744. He owned a large tract of land which was formerly the old homestead of Samuel Mason, in that section which is now East Providence, Rhode Island. He was also one of the owners of the old Providence Ferry. Noah Mason, Jr., married Mary, daughter of Henry and Joanna Sweeting.

JOHN MASON, son of Noah Mason, Jr. and Mary (Sweeting) Mason, was born in Rehoboth, September

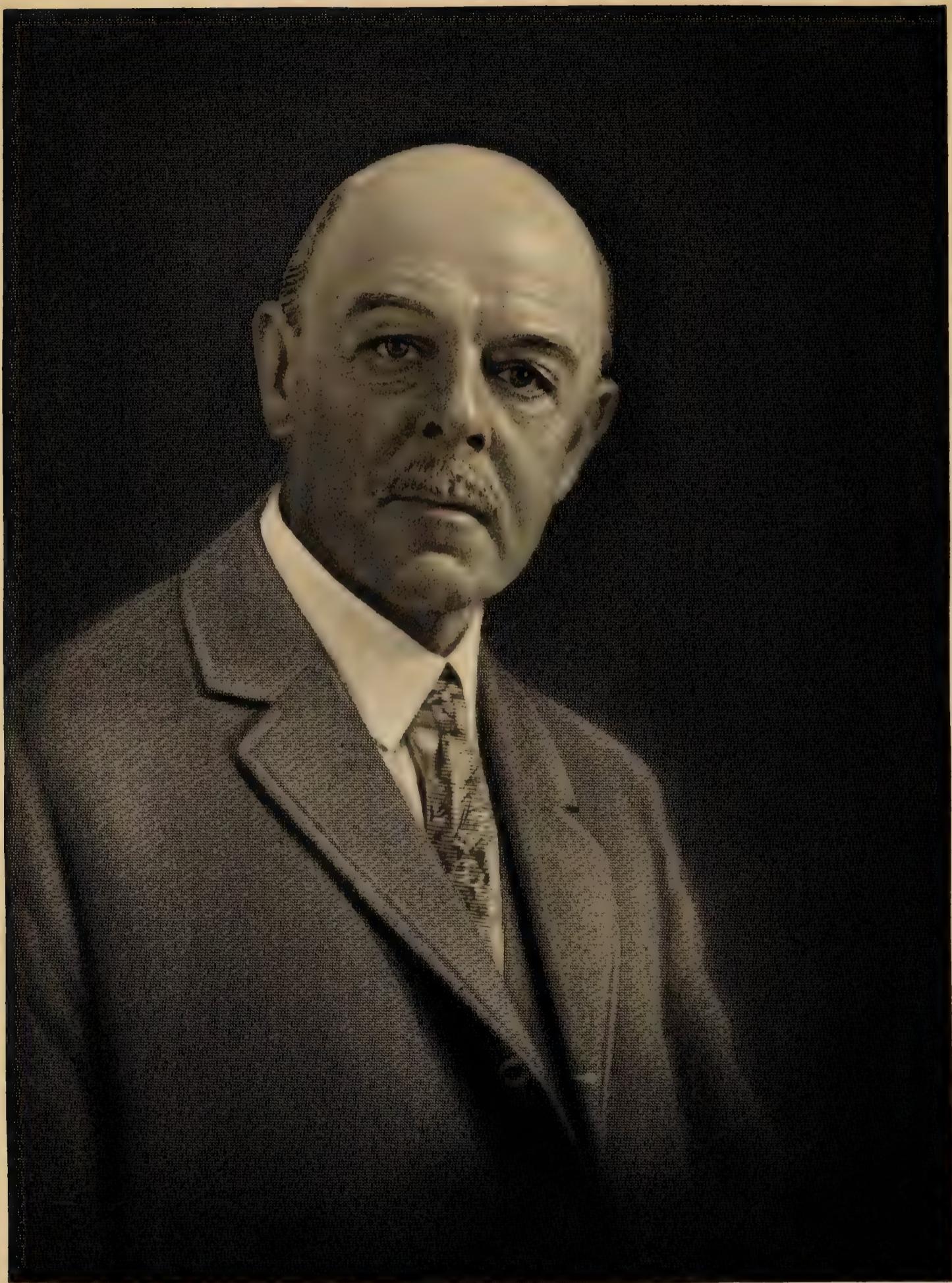
MASON

9, 1718, and followed the occupation of tanner. He married Elizabeth Grafton, of Providence, and they were the parents of three sons.

JOHN MASON, JR., son of John and Elizabeth (Grafton) Mason, was born June 20, 1762, in Rehoboth, and died in Attleboro in 1838. He married May 17, 1795, Mrs. Hannah (Richardson) Campbell, daughter of Ebenezer and Sarah Richardson and widow of John Campbell, who died April 1, 1839.

JAMES MASON, son of John Mason, Jr., and Mrs. Hannah (Richardson) Campbell Mason, was born February 26, 1800, in Attleboro, and married in 1826, Abigail Freeman, a daughter of Abial and Abigail (Stanley) Freeman. She was born October 7, 1790.

THOMAS FRANCIS MASON, son of James and Abigail (Freeman) Mason, was youngest of a family of three children. He was born April 22, 1832, in Attleboro, and died in North Attleboro, January 22, 1905. In his youth he learned the jeweler's trade which he followed throughout his active years. He



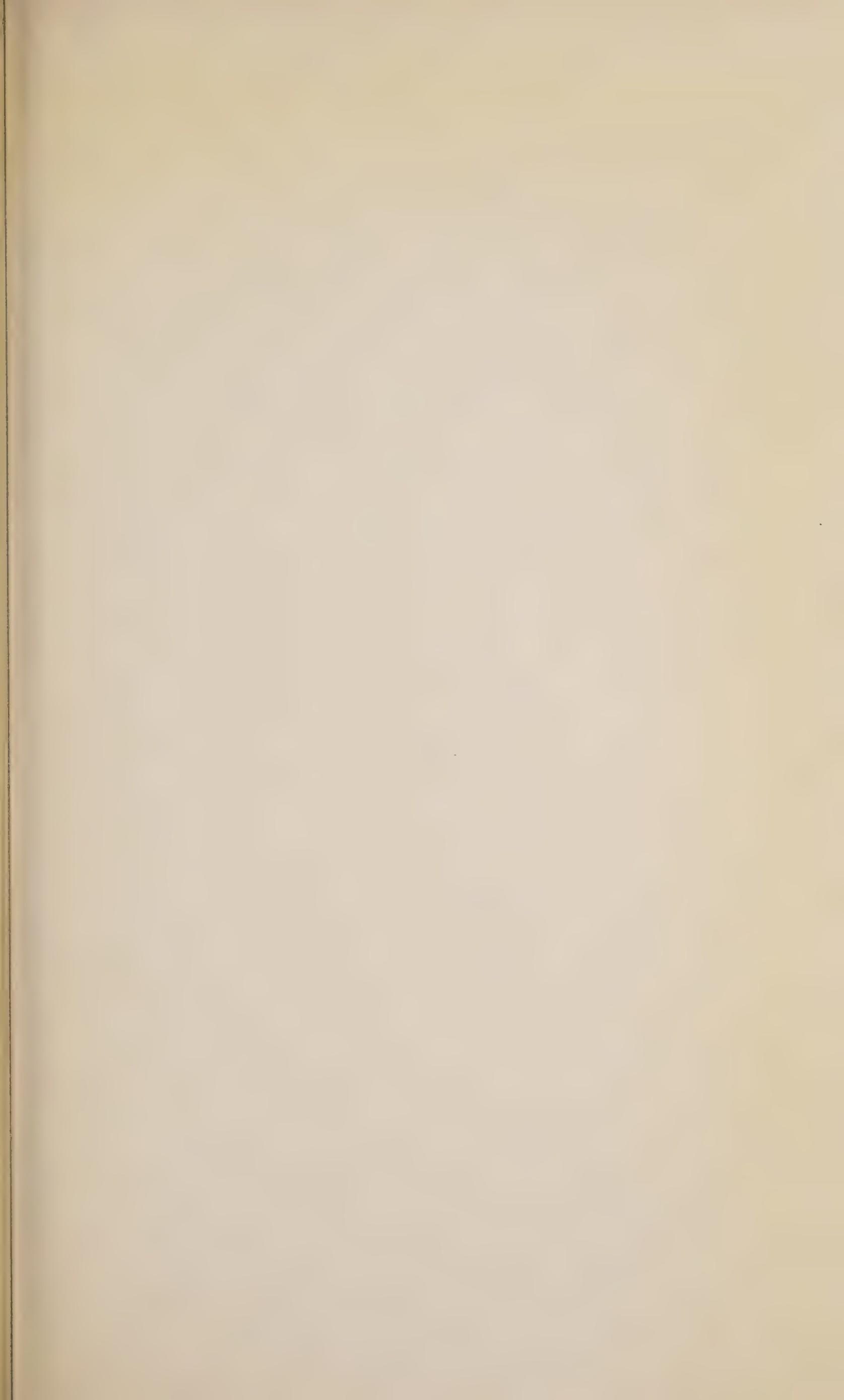
J. Frank Marion

MASON

married Harriet Collins, a daughter of Charles and Cynthia B. (Sweet) Collins and she died August 6, 1917. They were the parents of the following children: (1) Francis J., who died young; (2) Maria I., who also died in infancy; (3) James Frank, of whom further; (4) Charles O., of whom further.

JAMES FRANK MASON, son of Thomas Francis and Harriet (Collins) Mason, was born in North Attleboro, Massachusetts, July 20, 1862, and died at Daytona Beach, Florida, March 18, 1930. Except for the time spent in traveling, practically all of his sixty-eight years were spent in his native town of North Attleboro, where he was one of the most esteemed and beloved citizens. There he received his education in the public schools, later attending the Bryant & Stratton Business College at Providence, Rhode Island.

His first experience in business was as a clerk in the employ of the R. F. Simmons Company, manufacturers of jewelry in North Attleboro. He wished to learn this business in all its detail and after spending some time with the Simmons Company, he en-



MASON BOX COMPANY



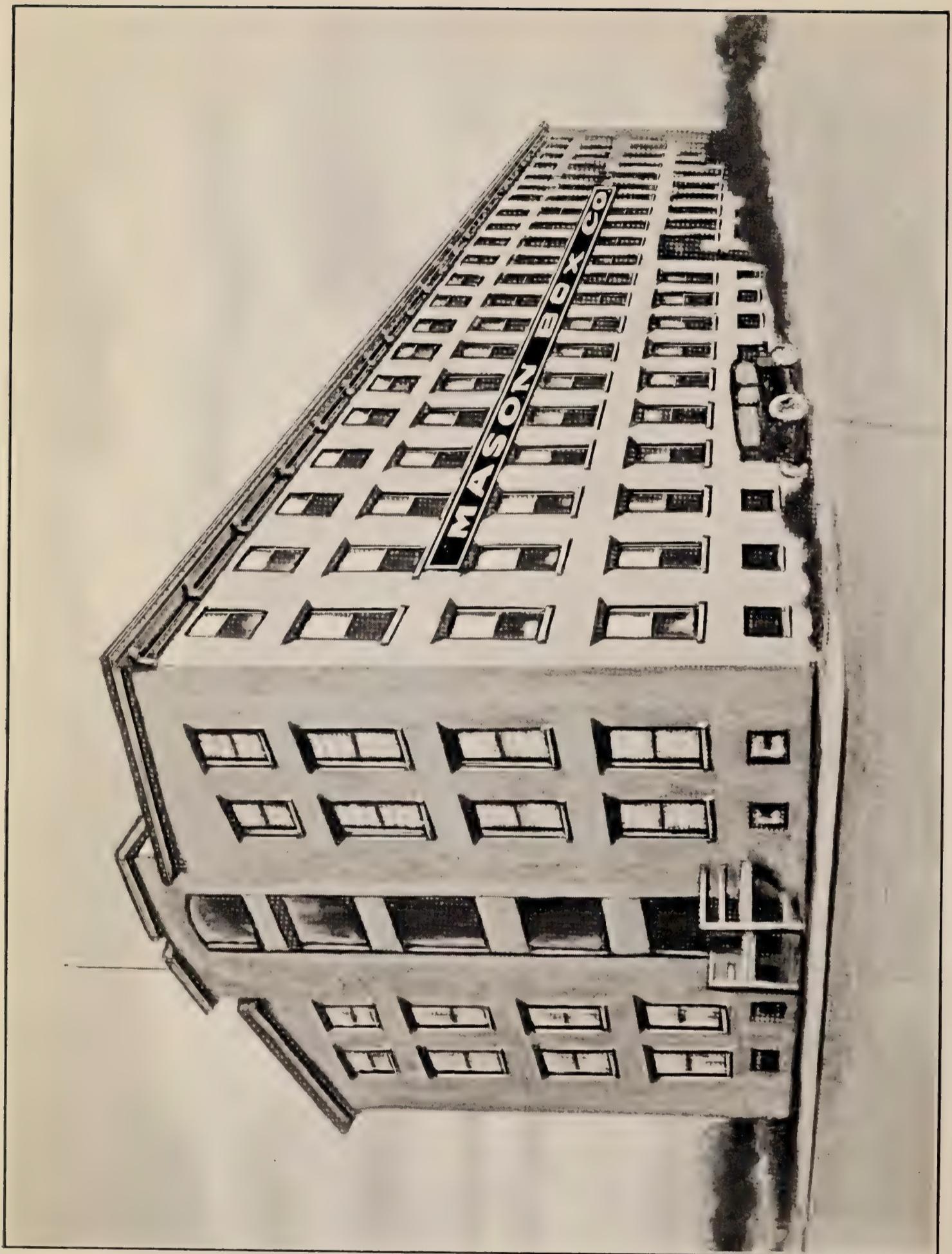
MASON

tered the employ of the Mason, Draper Company, where he had further experience. Subsequently, he became superintendent of the plant of D. F. Briggs Company. Mr. Mason now felt that he had a general knowledge of the various phases of jewelry manufacturing and at this time in partnership with his brother, Charles O. Mason, he formed the Mason Box Company of which he was president until his death. This company was organized to manufacture all kinds of jewelry boxes. It started from a very modest beginning, utilizing an old barn in the rear of the Mason home as a factory; employing a few boys and girls from the neighborhood and distributing their finished product locally. From the outset their business policy was "Fair Dealing with all Customers; Originality and Quality."

Thus from this little acorn, the great oak of progress, industry and success which is today the Mason Box Company has grown. It is very safe to say that a large measure of this success is entirely due to the adherence in every way to the motto and to the honest dealings of J. Frank Mason and his brother,



PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND PLANT



MASON

C. O. Mason. The present plant covers sixty-five thousand square feet of floor space. The most modern machinery is installed there and many of the innovations and inventions are the ideas of Mr. Mason.

All kinds of jewelry boxes are manufactured, including paper display boxes of every description for jewelry and silverware, express and mailing boxes. They also manufacture novelties to meet the display needs and their product includes everything possible required in the jewelry trade, regarding containers and equipment. A complete jewelry card department is another feature of the plant and a display pad department, as well as a line of leather novelties.

They also maintain a completely equipped printing and steel die printing department and employ nearly 300 people in the factory at North Attleboro, and in a branch which is located in Providence, Rhode Island, they give employment to one hundred and twenty people. This company maintains a central office in New York City. The Mason Box Company is premier in this particular field, throughout the

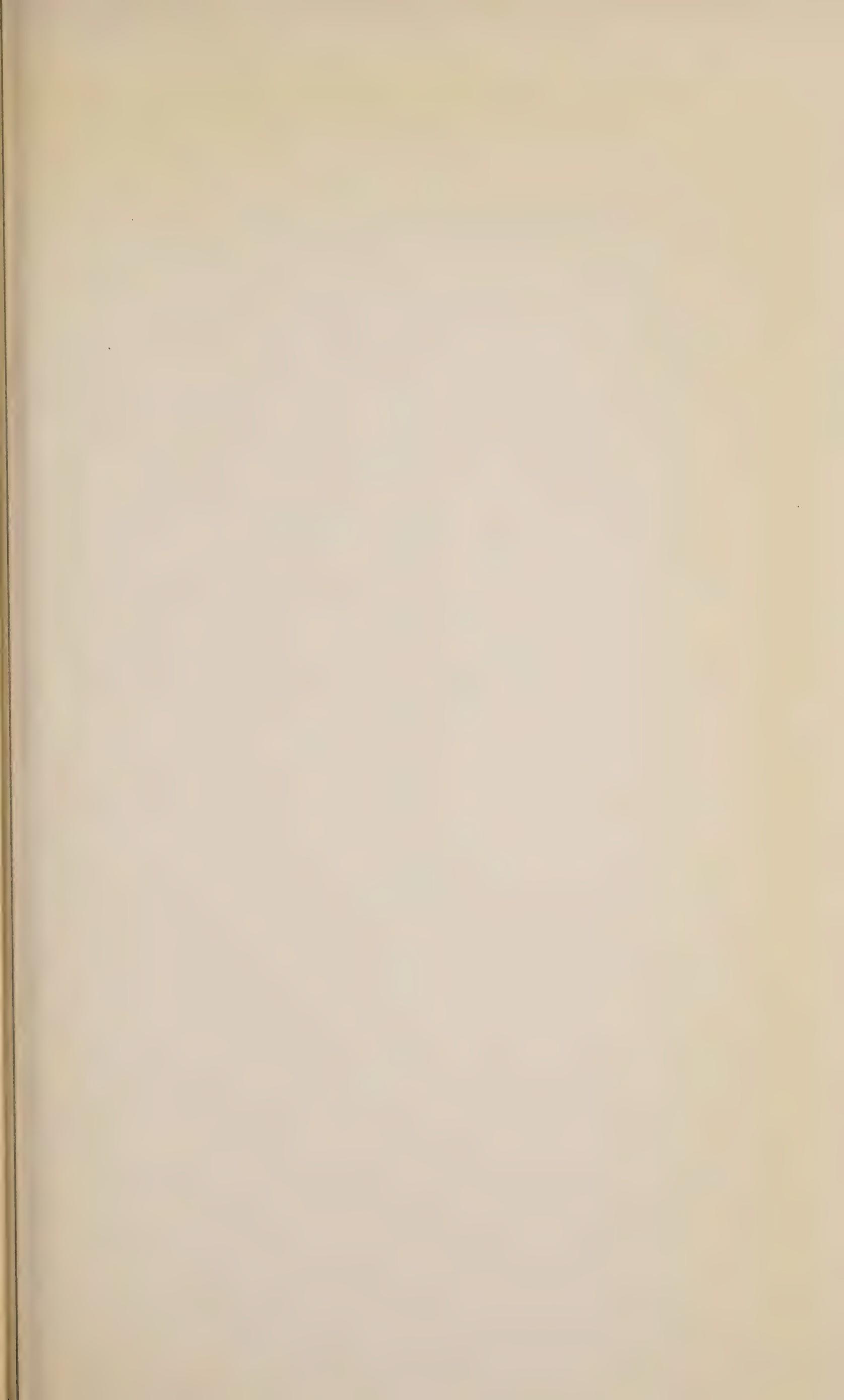
MASON

United States, and the product of their plant is found in all the leading jewelry establishments.

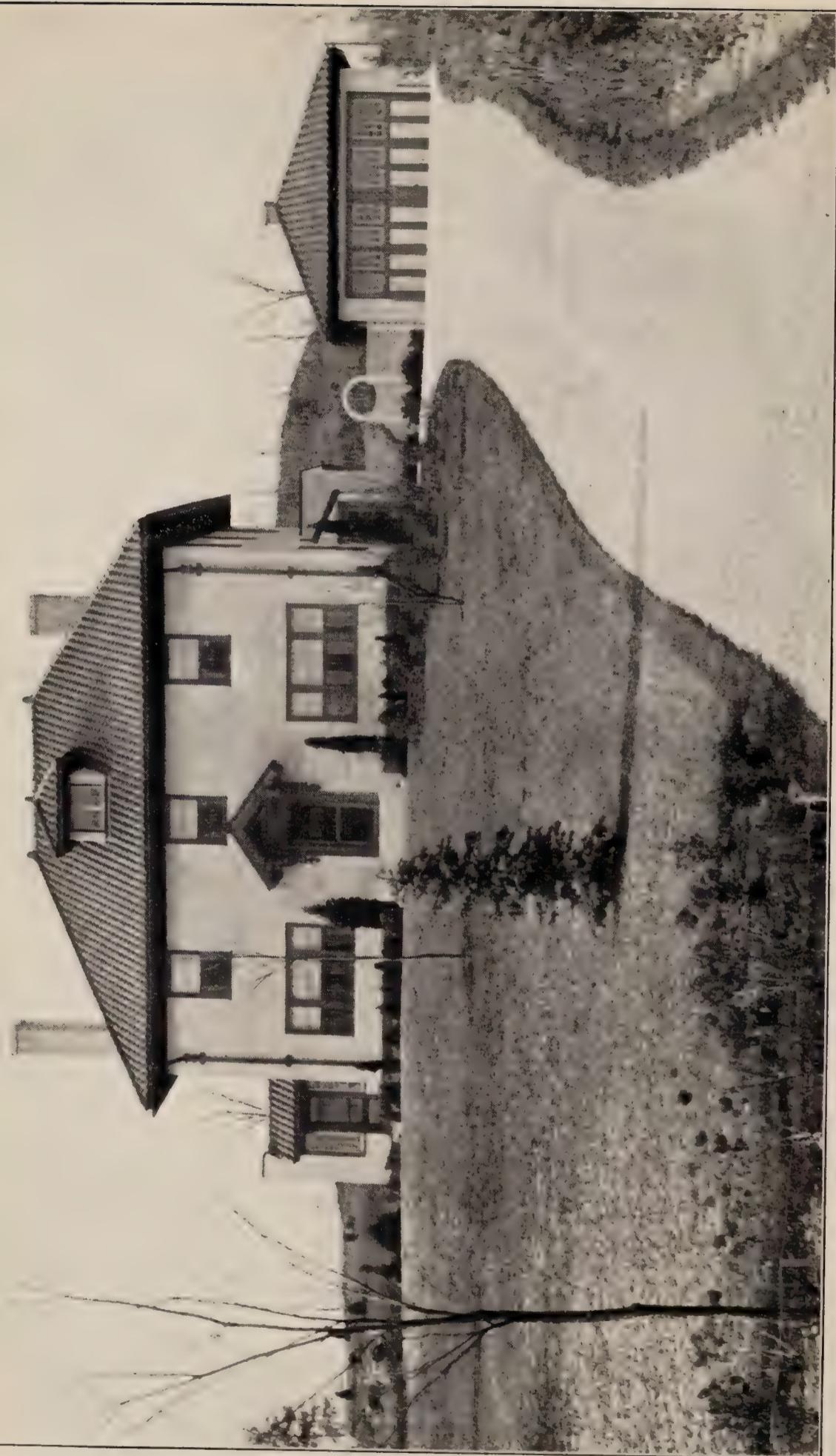
Mr. Mason was interested in the welfare of those in his employ and the faithful performance of duty was always rewarded with a promotion or salary increase. His will made provision for those who had served him long and the terms of the will are such that eventually the business will pass into the ownership of these employees. Mr. Mason was also one of the founders and an officer of the Mason-Lenzen Company of North Attleboro.

Other business connections included membership in the Board of Directors of the Manufacturers Bank of Attleboro and the Attleboro Savings Bank.

A man could not possess the qualities of Mr. Mason without being a most public spirited citizen. Despite the great demand of his business on his time, he did not hesitate to assume his share of the public burden. He served as selectman for three terms, was president of the Young Men's Christian Association for several years, vice-president of the Rotary Club and of the Community Chest. He donated the land which



J. FRANK MASON RESIDENCE



MASON

formed the public playground of the children of Falls Village, and in his will the public institutions are remembered with substantial bequests. It is also willed that one day his beautiful home, with the surrounding grounds, shall be the site of the new North Attleboro Hospital. He was a great believer in the greatest good to the greatest number and was always eager to aid any movement which was for the benefit of the public at large. When the community hotel project was launched, it was largely due to Mr. Mason's interest and untiring labor that the undertaking was a success, resulting in the present Hotel Hixon.

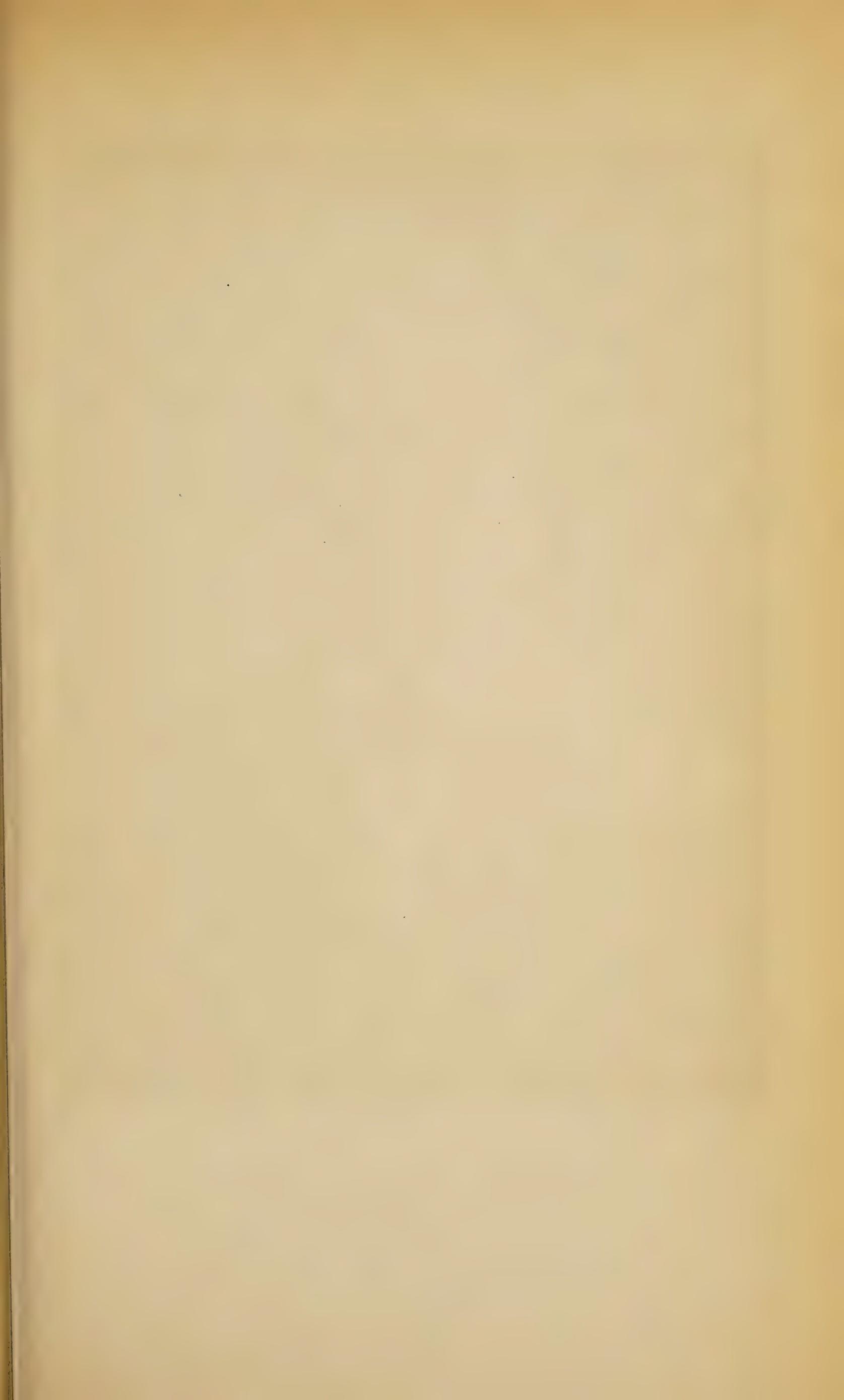
His fraternal connections were many; he was a member of the Masonic order having passed through nearly all the chairs, and he was a member of the Elk fraternity and of the Red Men. His friends were legion; he was known to everyone in North Attleboro and surrounding territory and the sorrow of his passing was felt by every one.

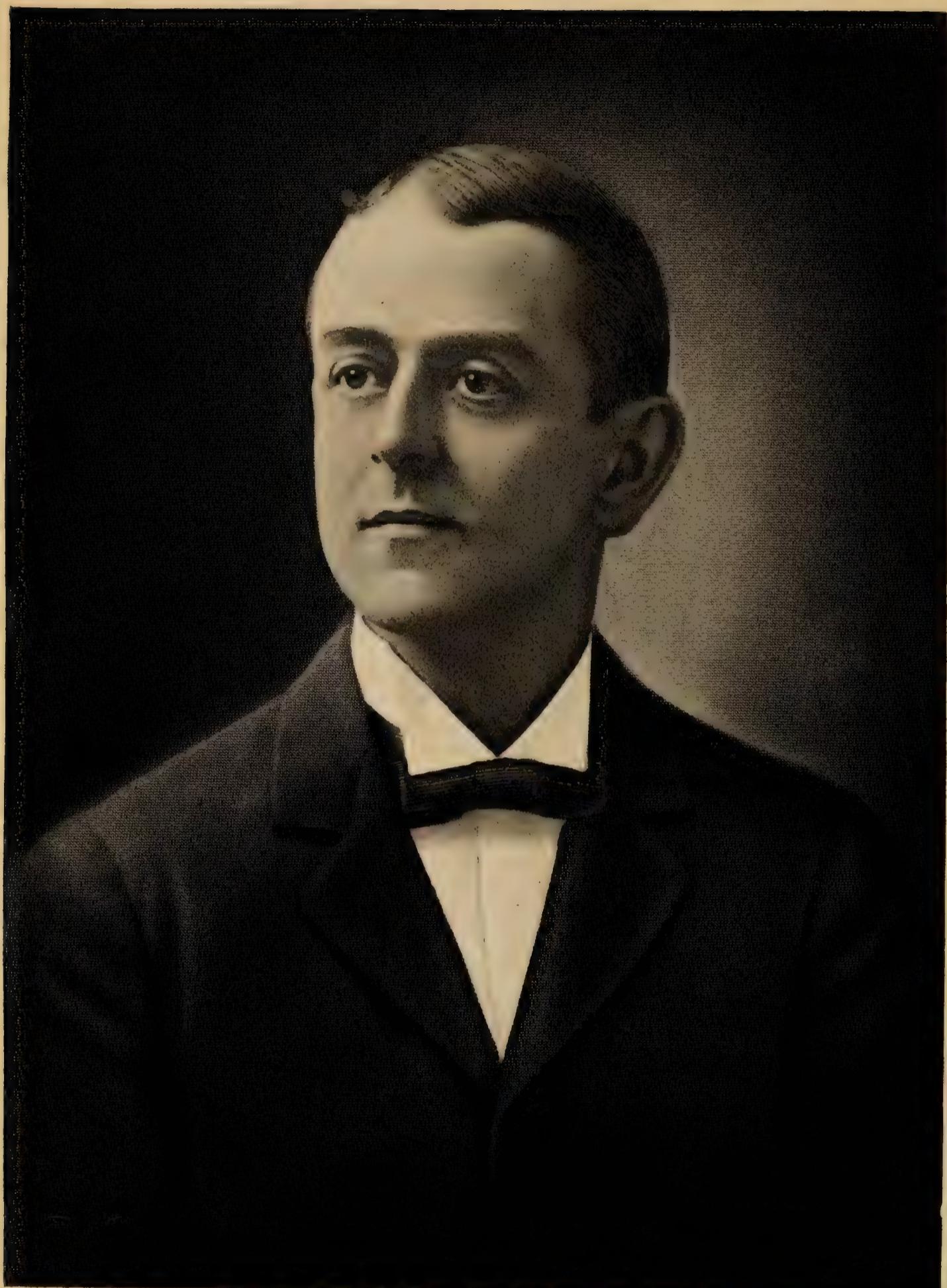
The local paper carried this tribute to his memory, which is quoted in full herewith.

MASON

"J. Frank Mason, North Attleboro, born and bred, comes back home today from Florida where he passed away on Tuesday morning. His body will rest in his home on Mount Hope Street overlooking the site of his birth and the site of the manufacturing plant which developed under the guidance of the Mason boys—Charles and Frank. He will be buried within the shadow of these places he loved so well. We cannot speak formally about J. Frank. He was such a democratic person that nearly every one called him J. Frank and he took it as a tribute. He lived a most useful life, making it possible for hundreds of persons to earn a living in his plant, assisting every charitable proposition by service as well as funds, serving his town as an official and being solicitous of the well being of the youth. North Attleboro has lost another of its benefactors. The town joins with his family in sharing their sorrow in his passing."

Mr. Mason married November 21, 1921, Rosella Platt, daughter of Thomas B. and Rose (Taylor) Platt of Pawtucket, Rhode Island.





C.O. Mason

MASON

CHARLES O. MASON

CHARLES O. MASON, son of Thomas Francis and Harriett (Collins) Mason, was born August 7, 1867, in North Attleboro, Massachusetts, where he died June 8, 1911, on the threshold of a most promising career. He was educated in the public schools of North Attleboro, and Bryant & Stratton Business College in Providence, Rhode Island. Following his graduation, he was employed by the Gold Medal Braid Company of Attleboro, until 1891, when he formed a partnership with his brother J. Frank Mason to manufacture boxes for jewelry, under the firm name of the Mason Box Company.

With the same business acumen which marked his later executive affairs, Mr. Mason began the venture in a small way. For the first few months, the factory was in a barn in the rear of the Mason home. A few girls and boys from the neighborhood were the employees and the local jewelry trade was the retail source. Prosperity and good fortune was attendant upon the enterprise and very soon it became necessary to enlarge the space. The business was soon on

MASON

a basis that warranted the building of a plant and the installing of modern equipment. Today it is one of the important industries of North Attleboro, and the factory covers a space of sixty-five thousand square feet. Everything that is necessary in the display and box line in the jewelry business is manufactured by the Mason Box Company. The plant is a real benefaction to the community on account of the large number of people employed. Mr. Mason was also one of the founders of the Mason-Lenzen Company of North Attleboro.

Not only did Mr. Mason contribute to the industrial interests of Attleboro, but he was also keenly interested in its civic affairs. He was a public spirited citizen and was an important member of the Finance Committee of North Attleboro. Another project in which he was particularly zealous was in the management of the electric light and water plant. He gave much time and thought to perfecting his ideas in this direction and had the great satisfaction of seeing many of his plans mature previous to his death. He was never too busy to devote a certain portion of his

MASON

time to town affairs and as a member of the Board of Trade, he rendered invaluable service. He was a director of the Manufacturers Bank of Attleboro, and of the Attleboro Savings Bank.

His genial and pleasant nature brought him into several fraternal organizations. He was a member of Bristol Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of North Attleboro, and of several other affiliated bodies.

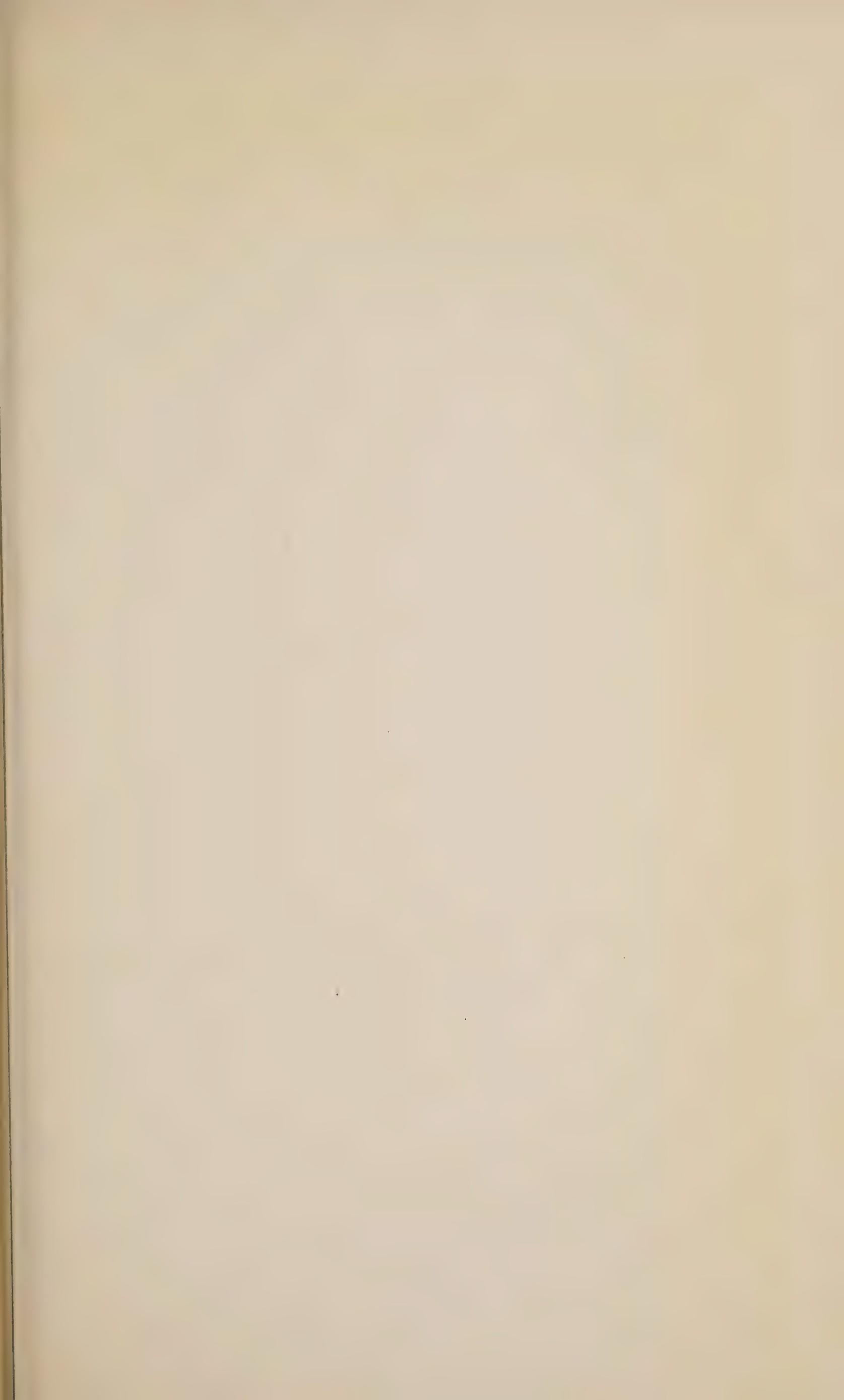
The following editorial is quoted from a local paper contemporary with the death of Mr. Mason and it expresses the high esteem and respect in which he was held by his fellow citizens:

"In the death of Charles O. Mason, North Attleboro lost one of its most highly esteemed and public-spirited citizens. He was a wide-awake, progressive and enterprising business man, and was exceptionally successful. From a small enterprise with its home in a barn, the Mason Box Company grew until it reached its present large proportions and much of the success was due to the splendid ability of the dear departed. Mr. Mason was also identified with

MASON

everything that stood for the advancement and progress of North Attleboro. Every public-spirited movement claimed in him an ardent and enthusiastic supporter. As a member of the electric light and water boards, Mr. Mason was a most zealous worker, and the value of his service to the town in those positions could not be fully estimated. In many other ways, he was a splendid worker for the town. The loss of Mr. Mason just in the prime of life is a severe blow to North Attleboro, the magnitude of which words cannot adequately express. But this is certain, he did all in his power and means to help the town, and it is gratifying to realize that his efforts were appreciated and that with his departure to the heavenly world he leaves the whole town bowed down in deepest grief."

Charles O. Mason married October 6, 1892, Ellen Louise Blanchard, daughter of Hartwell Hooker and Sarah Jane (Thurston) Blanchard. (*See Blanchard and Thurston Lines.*) They were the parents of a son, Thurston Blanchard Mason, who died in infancy.





Blanchard

Arms: Gules a chevron or, in chief two bezants, in base
a griffin's head erased of the second.

Crest: On the point of a sword in pale a mullet.

BLANCHARD

THOMAS BLANCHARD, the immigrant ancestor was a native of Penton, Hants, England, and sailed in the ship "Jonathan" from London which arrived in Charlestown, Massachusetts, June 23, 1639. He was one of the early settlers at Braintree, Massachusetts, where he lived until 1650, when he returned to Charlestown. In 1651 he bought land in the latter town and also in Boston. He had married a second time previous to leaving England, Agnes (Bent) Barnes, a widow, and she died during the voyage to New England. He married (third) Mary, and she died in 1676. The name of his first wife who was also the mother of his children is not known.

SAMUEL BLANCHARD, son of Thomas Blanchard, was born August 6, 1629, in England, and lived in Charlestown, Massachusetts, until 1683. During this time he served as constable and was later admitted to the church there. In 1683, he removed to Andover, Massachusetts, where he died April 22, 1707. In 1662, he was listed as a landholder in Andover, and in 1686 was living there with his family. His first wife was Mary, daughter of Seth and Bethiah Sweet-

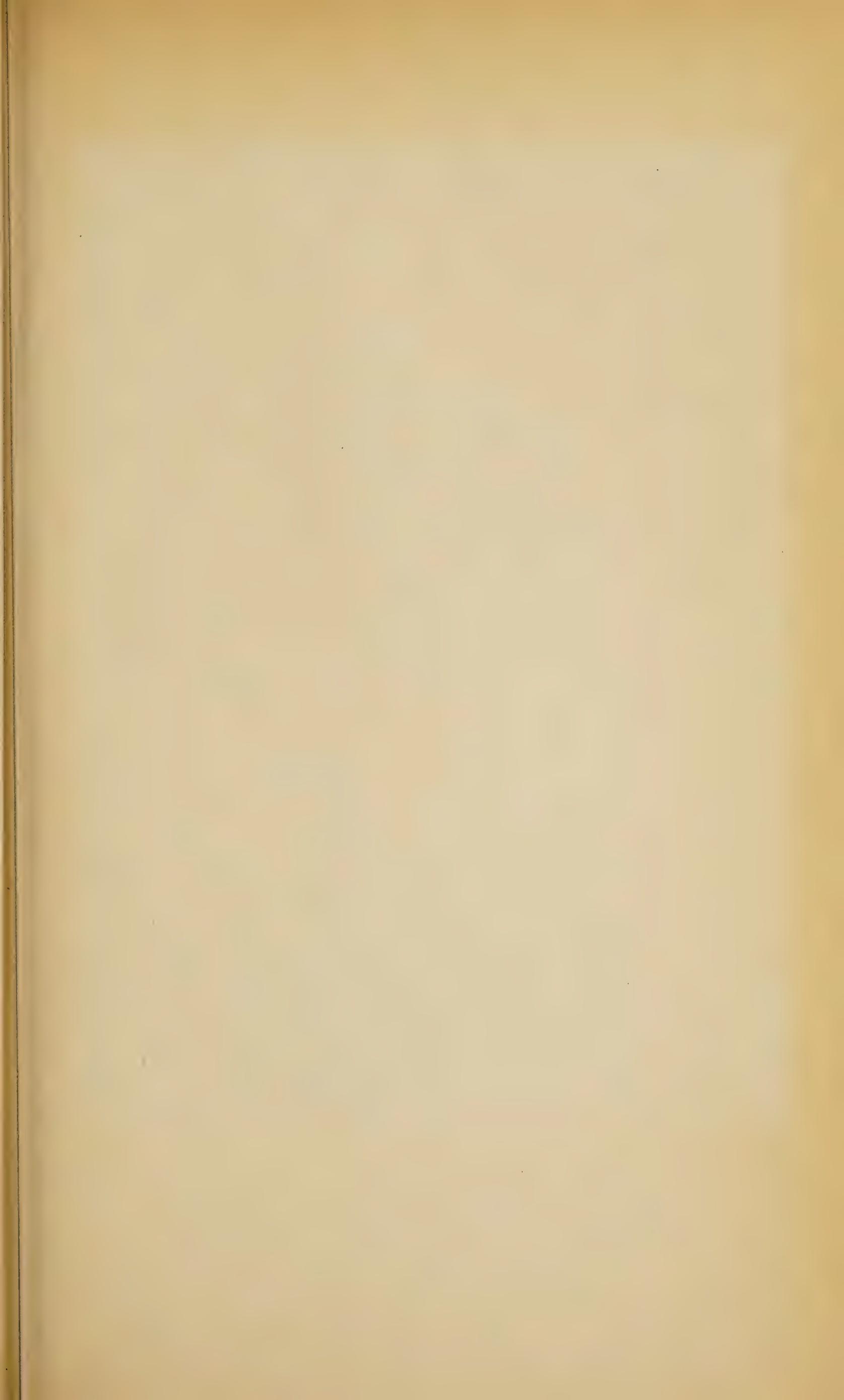
BLANCHARD

ser and he married (second) Hannah, daughter of Thomas Doggett.

JONATHAN BLANCHARD, son of Samuel and Mary (Sweetser) Blanchard, was born in Charlestown, May 25, 1664, and died October 19, 1742, in Andover. There is frequent record found of him in the early records proving that he was a citizen of worth and substance. He married Ann Lovejoy, daughter of John and Mary (Osgood) Lovejoy.

STEPHEN BLANCHARD, son of Jonathan and Ann (Lovejoy) Blanchard, was born in Andover in 1702, where he lived until the last few years of his life when he removed to Wilton, New Hampshire. He married Deborah Phelps, who was born in Andover, in 1703, a daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Chandler) Phelps.

JAMES BLANCHARD, son of Stephen and Deborah (Phelps) Blanchard, was born in Andover, December 5, 1733. He married December 28, 1756, Hannah Tucker, a daughter of Jonathan and Martha (Jackson) Tucker, a direct descendant of Robert Tucker, the immigrant. Benjamin Tucker, son of





Hartwell Blanchard

BLANCHARD

Robert Tucker, married Ann Payson, a niece of the Indian Apostle John Eliot.

ISAAC BLANCHARD, son of James Blanchard and Hannah (Tucker) Blanchard, was born in the town of Spencer, May 7, 1772. At one time he lived in Charlton and later removed to Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he was living after the year, 1810. He married Lucretia Knight, daughter of William and Beulah (Prouty) Knight.

HARTWELL HOOKER BLANCHARD, son of Isaac and Lucretia (Knight) Blanchard, was born December 5, 1820, in Charlton, Massachusetts, and died February 12, 1898. In his youth his parents removed to New Boston, Massachusetts, and there he began work at an early age in a cotton mill. In 1835, he was in Sturbridge working as an assistant to a brother-in-law, who was engaged in business there. After he was twenty-one years old, he went to Ohio, and was in the town of Brookfield there for a time, but returned again to the East in 1845. Subsequently, he was in Attleboro for a time, and then worked in Plainville, for Bacon and Draper, a leading jewelry





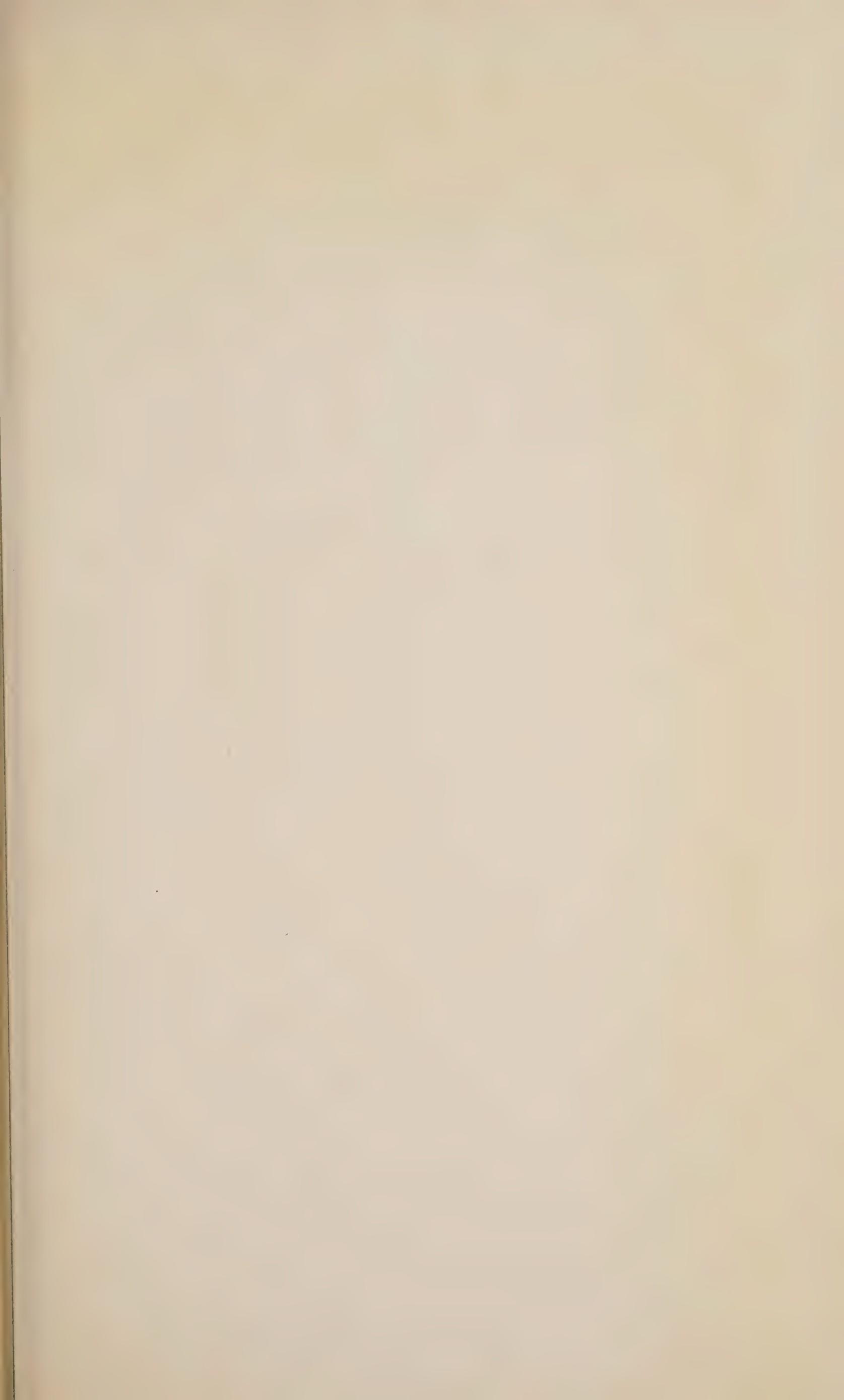
Sarah J. Blanchard.

BLANCHARD

firm of that place. The later years of his life were spent as a plater for many of the prominent Jewelry merchants of that section of Massachusetts. For many years he was a leading member of the Baptist Church and was a most highly respectable citizen. He married October 8, 1855, Sarah Jane Thurston. (*See Thurston Line.*)

ELLEN LOUISE BLANCHARD, daughter of Hartwell Hooker and Sarah Jane (Thurston) Blanchard, was born October 21, 1867. She married Charles O. Mason, as noted. (*See Mason Line.*)







Thurston

Arms: Sable a chevron between three buglehorns
stringed or.

Crest: Out of a plume of five ostrich feathers argent
a demi-griffin segreant vert.

Motto: "Thrust on."

THURSTON

EDWARD THURSTON, the immigrant ancestor, was early settled in Rhode Island, where he was the first of the name. There is record in Newport, Rhode Island, of his marriage in June, 1647, to Elizabeth, daughter of Adam Mott. He appears on record as a freeman in 1655, and from 1668-1690 he held several public offices. His name appears with others signed to an address from the Quakers of Rhode Island, dated August 26, 1686, addressed to the King. The death of Edward Thurston occurred March 1, 1707, and his wife died in 1694.

JONATHAN THURSTON, son of Edward and Elizabeth (Mott) Thurston, was born January 4, 1659, in Newport, and died at Little Compton, Rhode Island, in 1740. The name of his wife was Sarah.

EDWARD THURSTON, son of Jonathan and Sarah Thurston, was born in Little Compton, October 18, 1679. His first wife and the mother of his children was Susanna Pearce, who was a daughter of George and Alice (Hart) Pearce.

GEORGE THURSTON, son of Edward and Susanna (Pearce) Thurston, was born November 4, 1709, in

THURSTON

Little Compton, and lived there until 1740, in which year he sold his old homestead and removed to Hopkinton, Rhode Island.

JOSEPH THURSTON, son of George Thurston, was born in Hopkinton, and married Sarah Taylor. For many years he held the office of constable of the town and was also prominent in other public affairs.

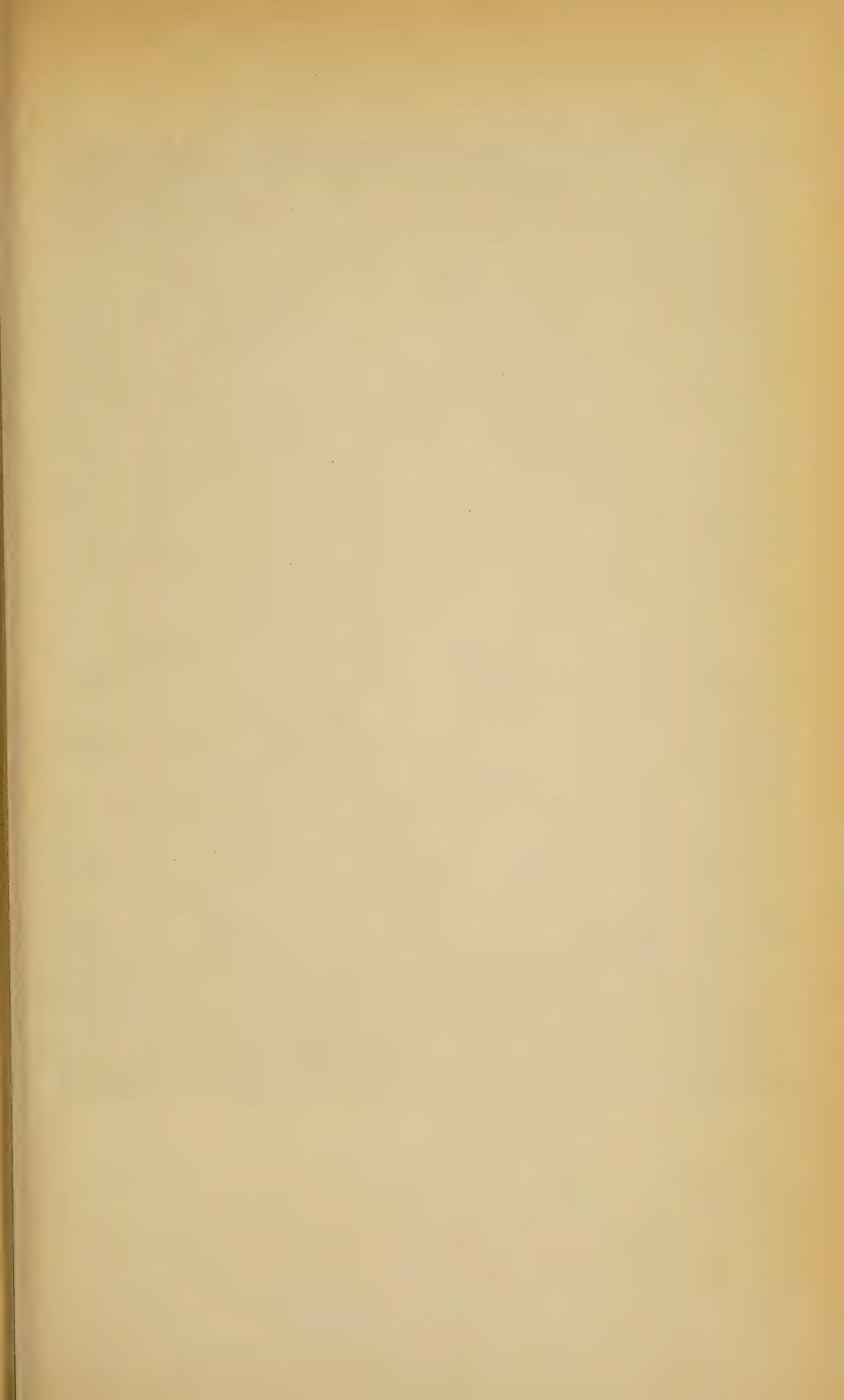
GEORGE THURSTON, son of Joseph and Sarah (Taylor) Thurston, was born August 28, 1790, in Hopkinton, and died in June, 1838. For many years he lived in Charlestown, and served as representative from there to the Legislature. He was also a justice of the peace. George Thurston married (first) Artemisa Saunders, daughter of Nathan and Sarah (Taylor) Saunders, of Charlestown, and she died in 1828. He married (second) Mrs. Susan (Gavitt) Browning, who was born June 9, 1797, daughter of Sanford and Hannah (Berry) Gavitt, of Westerly, Rhode Island, and she died September 19, 1854.

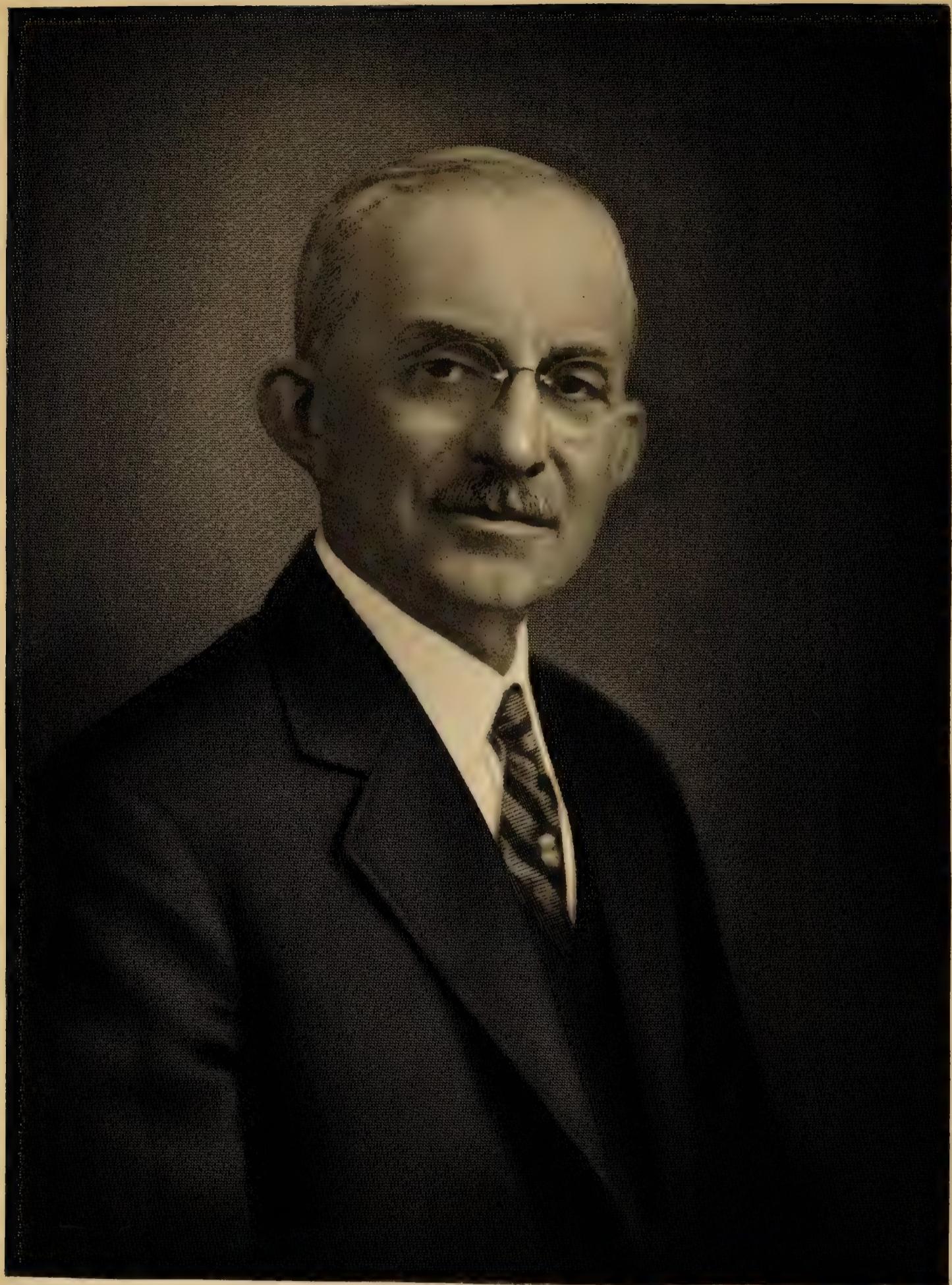
SARAH JANE THURSTON, daughter of George and Susan (Gavitt) Browning Thurston, was born in

THURSTON

Charlestown, Rhode Island, March 4, 1831, and died February 24, 1925. She married October 8, 1855, Hartwell Hooker Blanchard, as noted. (*See Blanchard Line.*)







Char. J. Moore

MOORE

Arms: *Azure, on a chief indented or, three mullets gules.*

Crest: *Out of a ducal coronet a demi-swan rising argent, beaked proper.*

Motto: *Fortis Cadere Non Cedere Potest.*

CHARLES JOHN MOORE was a man of sterling Christian qualities, devoted to his home, family and friends, and ever ready to help others to attain a better position in life. He was a firm believer in Christianity, and his life and work clearly indicated that he also believed in the practical and daily application of his religious beliefs. He was born February 9, 1861, in Unionville, Connecticut, and died September 19, 1929, in Springfield, Massachusetts, the son of John and Augusta R. (Case) Moore.

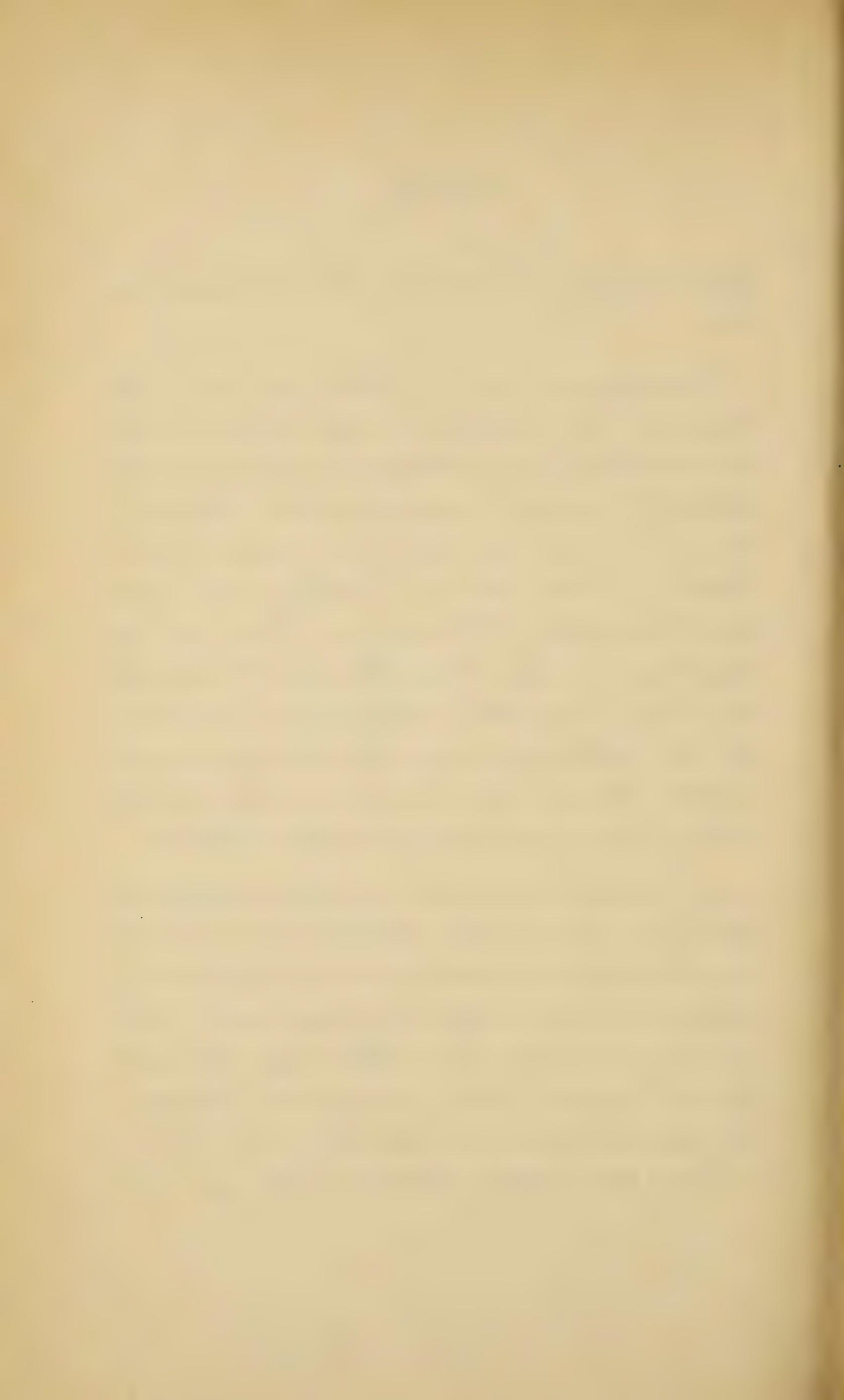
His father, John Moore, was born in Goshen, Connecticut, September 14, 1834, and died in July, 1875. He was a veteran of the Civil War, Company G., 27th Massachusetts Infantry, and served throughout the duration of the conflict. Augusta R. Case, mother of Charles John Moore, was born in Girard, Pennsyl-

MOORE

vania, December 1, 1839, and died December 16, 1908.

The early education of Charles John Moore was obtained in the schools of Chicopee, Massachusetts. He inherited his father's skill as a mechanic and early indicated his desire to become proficient in the higher arts of that trade. As soon as his parents would permit, he obtained an apprenticeship in the Ames Sword Company in Chicopee, and from the very beginning, his progress was most rapid. His natural mechanical ability, and his desire to learn, gained for him the confidence of those with whom he was associated, and as time went on, Mr. Moore was promoted from one important position to another.

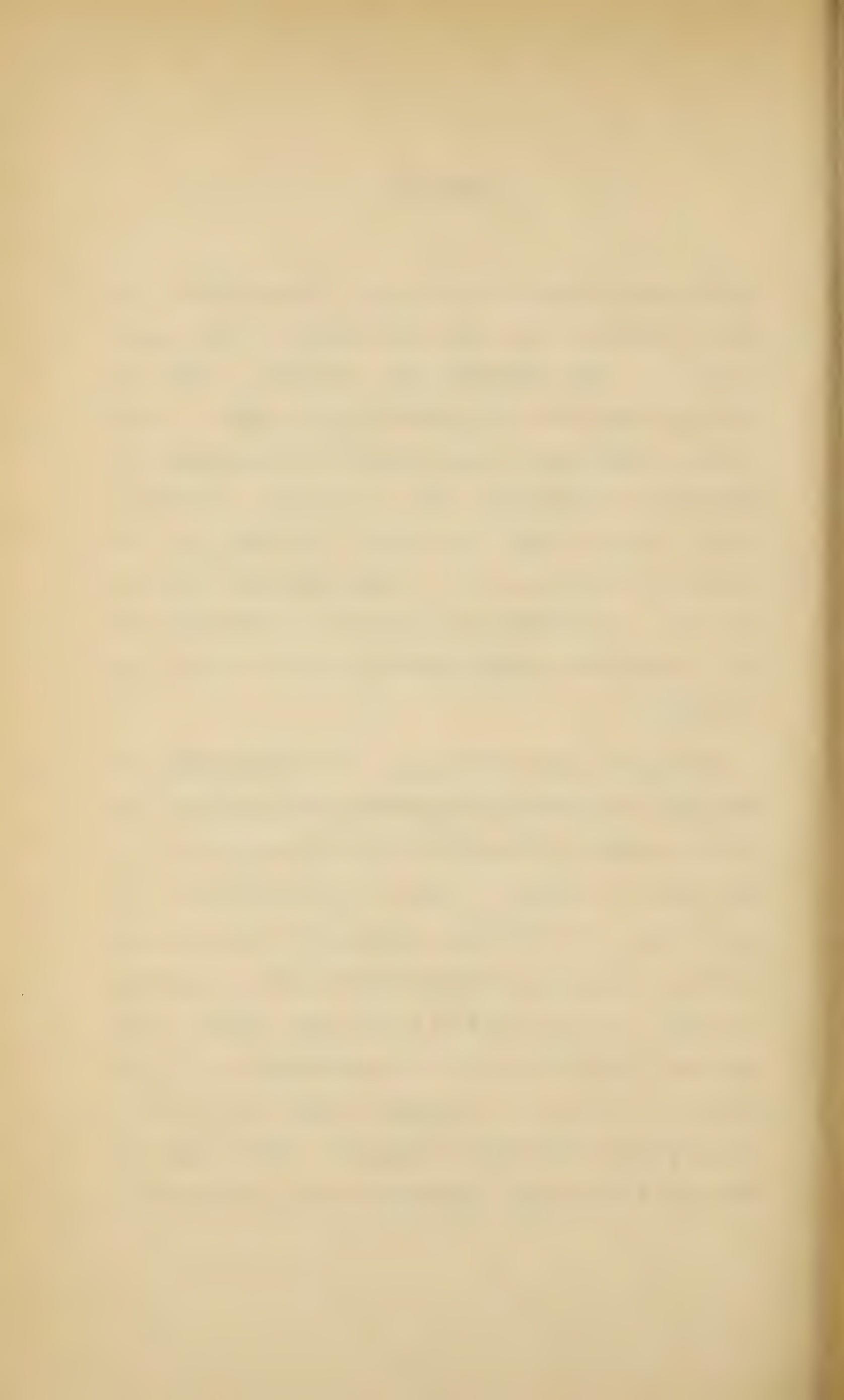
One particular trait seems to have predominated throughout his entire life, and that was—to excel in everything that he attempted, always trying to obtain perfection, not only in mechanics, but in every other way. It is therefore; not surprising that the Lozier Bicycle Company, having an important position to fill, were anxious to secure the services of Mr. Moore, to design and supervise the erection and equipment



MOORE

of their new factory buildings at Toledo, Ohio, and when completed, to take full charge of the manufacture of their bicycles. Mr. Moore's ability as Manager, and his well known trait of endeavoring to obtain perfection in design and quality resulted in an increasing demand for the Company's products. Later, he supervised the erection of their plant at Toronto, Canada, as well as other plants at Thompsonville, Connecticut, and Westfield, Massachusetts, and assumed the management of the last two named factories.

During the period when the Thompsonville and Westfield plants were being erected and operated, Mr. Moore resided in Westfield, and with other progressive thinkers, clearly foresaw the possibilities of the automobile. At his own expense, he designed and built a practical steam automobile which was superior in design and operation to others then being manufactured. While engaged in the development of this steam car (1903), he received an offer from officials of the Packard Motor Car Company, then located at Warren, Ohio, who, knowing of his previous suc-



MOORE

cesses and his latest development in motor car construction, secured his services.

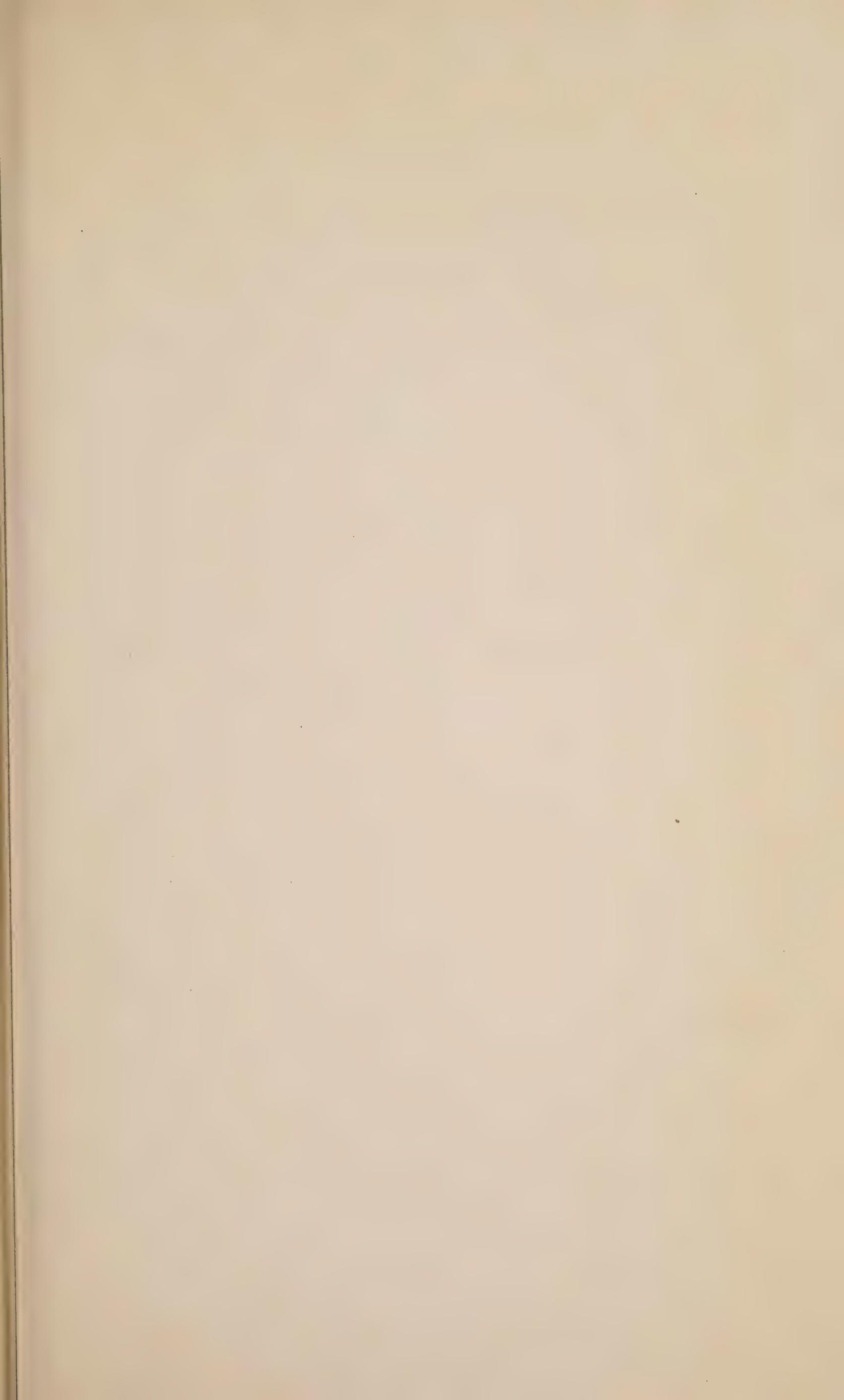
At the time of Mr. Moore's appointment as Manufacturing Manager of the Packard Motor Car Company at Warren, the Company was building a single cylinder car. Shortly thereafter, a four cylinder car was designed, and it was during this period that Messrs. Henry B. Joy, Truman H. Newberry, Russell A. Alger and Philip H. McMillan of Detroit, Michigan, became financially interested with J. W. Packard in the Packard Motor Car Company, and that Mr. Moore was commissioned to have plans drawn and buildings erected and equipped in Detroit in which to produce a four cylinder car.

Mr. Albert Kahn, who now has a world wide reputation as a consulting architect, was the co-worker with Mr. Moore in the designing and erecting of the new concrete buildings. The use of concrete in construction work was new at that time, and it is interesting to note that these buildings were the very first of that type to be erected in Detroit. Similar buildings had been erected elsewhere, but in many

MOORE

instances had not proven successful. However, the thoroughness and perfection of Mr. Moore's work, combined with the architectural ability of Mr. Kahn, produced lasting results. Their buildings withstood all the strains to which they were subjected and became the nucleus of the present plant and equipment of the Packard Motor Car Company on East Grand Boulevard in Detroit. At a later date many other buildings, similar in type and construction were built by the Packard Motor Car Company under the supervision of Mr. Moore.

For upwards of seventeen years Mr. Moore remained with the Packard Motor Car Company, supervising the manufacturing of its cars, the erection and equipment of a constantly increasing number of buildings, which were required to meet the demand, as the popularity of its cars consistently increased. His mechanical knowledge and ability, his practical manner of analyzing new designs and engineering problems, and his constant determination that the Packard car should excel, not only in design, but also in attractiveness, performance and mechan-



TRAIL'S END



MOORE

ical perfection, caused all others in the organization to call upon him for advice and suggestions. His accessibility and willingness to assist and help even those who occupied the lesser important positions in the Company, endeared him to each and every one with whom he came in contact. This resulted in his being referred to as "Daddy Moore".

In 1921 temporary ill health made it desirable that Mr. Moore retire from active work, and as he had always longed to return to his native hearth in New England, he removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, where he built "Trails End", a beautiful home on Western Drive, Longmeadow, Massachusetts, adjacent to Forest Park, which overlooks the Connecticut River and has an unobstructed view of the picturesque hills and country to the north and west in the Connecticut Valley. Here he delighted to have his friends and neighbors visit him, and here he spent the last years of his life in happy retirement, busy with the beautifying of his home and grounds, making the whole a veritable paradise.

Mr. Moore was always keenly interested in any-

MOORE

thing for the betterment and welfare of his fellow men and did not hesitate to aid in any matter that would help to improve conditions for them. He was an enthusiastic worker in the interests of the Safety Council, first in the local organization and subsequently in the State and National work.

As a Vice President of the Springfield, Massachusetts Safety Council, his wise direction and genuine interest attracted the attention of Governor Alvan T. Fuller with whom he had long been personally acquainted. Governor Fuller appointed Mr. Moore to serve on the Governor's committee on Street and Highway Safety and later as Chairman of the Trophy Committee. He was also elected Vice President of the National Safety Council, where he served two years.

Mr. Moore was keenly interested in boys, and gave unstintingly of his time and money in aiding them, individually as well as through the medium of the Boy's Club. He particularly enjoyed the opportunity to assist deserving boys in acquiring a trade or something of material and lasting benefit.

MOORE

Politically, Mr. Moore affiliated with the Republican party, and while he was not a seeker of public office, he never shirked any responsibility. He was a Knight Templar in the Masonic order and a member of the Nyassett and Longmeadow Country Clubs. Mr. Moore traveled extensively throughout the United States and the entire British Isles, also in France, Italy, Germany and Switzerland, not only by the usual mode of travel, but frequently by motor car.

Mr. Moore married (first) Mary L. Jacobs, daughter of Simeon and Mary (Tuck) Jacobs. He married (second) in 1921, Nancy McClure, daughter of Manley and Experience (Hastings) McClure.

Children of the first marriage: (1) Ralph J. Moore of Detroit Michigan. (2) Catherine (Mrs. Douglas G. Alden) who resides in Longmeadow.

Grandchildren: (1) Charles John Moore, 2nd., son of Ralph J. Moore. (2) Herbert W. Alden, son of Douglas and Catherine Alden. (3) Douglas G. Alden, Jr., son of Douglas and Catherine Alden.

MOULTON

Arms: Argent, three bars sable between eight escallops or, three, two, two and one.

Crest: On a pellet a falcon rising argent.

THE first member of the Moulton family in England was Sir Thomas de Moulton, who was a member of the retinue of William the Conqueror in 1066, A. D., and fought in the famous Battle of Hastings. Sir Thomas Moulton received as his reward for service in this battle, large tracts of land in Lincolnshire. With his marriage, he received other large grants and in 1100 his holdings were so large that a village was named "Moulton" in his honor. For a period of two hundred and fifty years, descendants of this worthy man continued to hold the peerage and ranked foremost in civil and military offices to the King. In the year 1313, the eighth baron of the name died, leaving as his heir, an only daughter, Margaret, and by her marriage to Randolph de Dacre, Lord of the North, his immense estates, together with the Barony of Moulton passed to the Dacre family.

In the old English records the surname is found

MOULTON

“Molton” or “Multon.” The original coat of arms is described as follows:

A plain field, either of silver or blue; crossed by three horizontal bars, generally red, sometimes sable.

In 1751, this form was changed and the present form, as described in the opening, was granted.

ROBERT MOULTON, the immigrant ancestor, was a native of England, and came to America in 1629. A record of May 18th, 1631, describes him as a free-man of Salem, Massachusetts, where he had first settled. He followed the occupation of ship builder and was a prominent man in the colony. In 1634, he served as representative from Charlestown where he made his home from 1630 to 1635. What is now the site of the Charlestown Navy Yard was then known as Moulton’s Point. It was there that the British landed when they crossed from Boston to fight the Battle of Bunker Hill. Robert Moulton died in 1655. He was the father of a son, Robert, and a daughter, Dorothy.

ROBERT MOULTON, JR., son of Robert Moulton,

MOULTON

was undoubtedly born in Salem, Massachusetts, where he was rector of the church in 1640. In February of that year, he married Abigail Goode, a niece of Samuel Downing, and she died between 1665-66. He died in the fall of 1665.

ROBERT MOULTON, eldest son of Robert and Abigail (Goode) Moulton, was baptized June 23, 1644, and died between 1730 and 1731. He married in Salem, July 17, 1672, Mary Cook.

ROBERT MOULTON, son of Robert and Mary (Cook) Moulton, was born September or October 3, 1675, in Salem, and died August 25, 1756. He married April 12, 1698, in Beverly, Hannah Groves. They resided in Salem, later removing to Windham, Connecticut, and from there to Brimfield, Massachusetts.

SAMUEL MOULTON, son of Robert and Hannah (Groves) Moulton, was born June 15, 1714.

BENJAMIN MOULTON, son of Samuel Moulton, was born in Danvers, Massachusetts, October 29, 1740, and died in Rochester, New York. He served

MOULTON

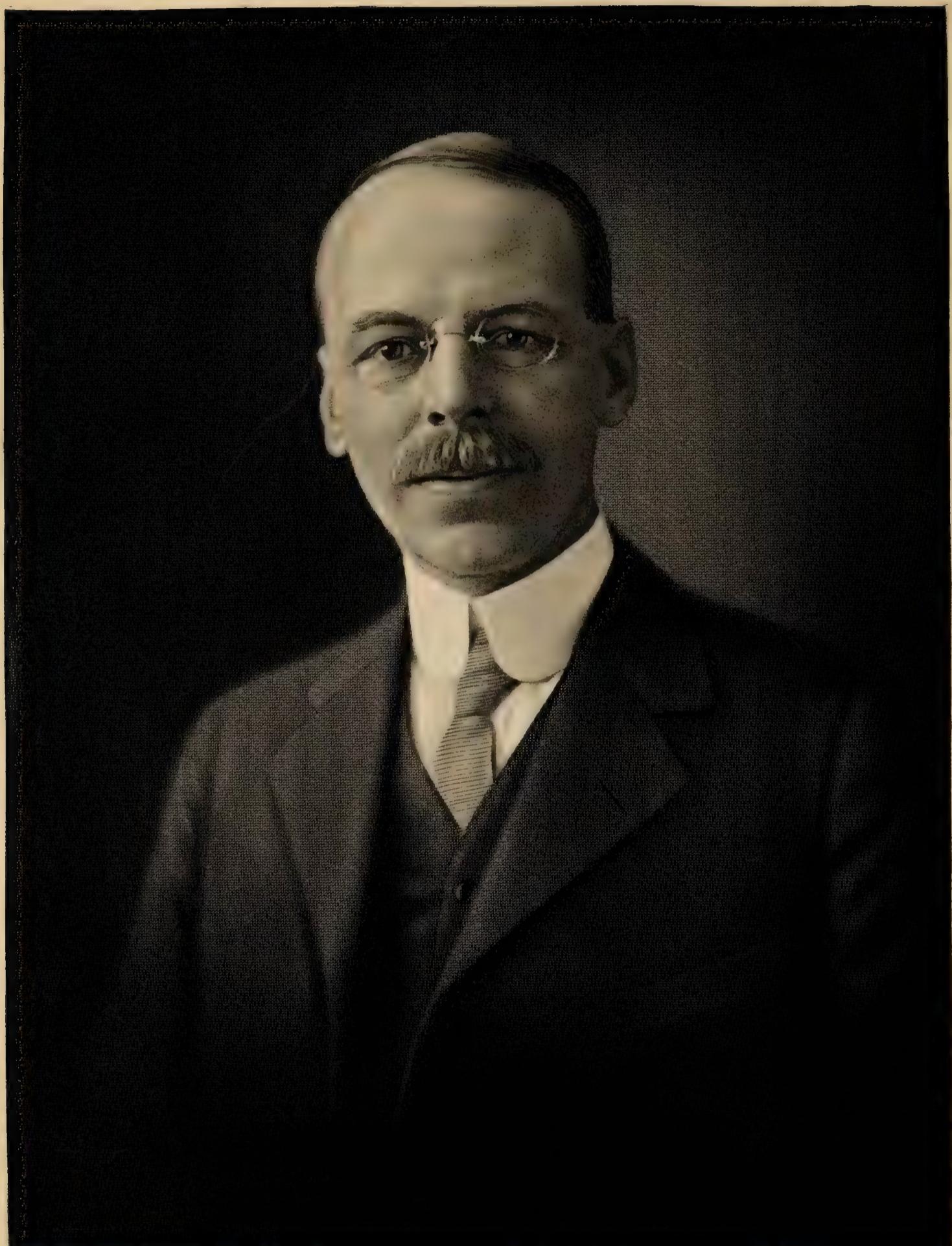
in the Revolutionary War from South Brimfield, Massachusetts, where he lived from 1779-1789. In the latter year, he removed to Rochester where he lived until his death. Benjamin Moulton married Sarah Jacobs.

SOLOMON MOULTON, son of Benjamin and Sarah (Jacobs) Moulton, was born January, 1758.

SOLOMON MOULTON, JR., son of Solomon Moulton, was born November 3, 1798, and died in Rochester, New York. The surname of his wife was Briggs.

BEAMAN BRIGGS MOULTON, son of Solomon, Jr., and _____ (Briggs) Moulton, was born December 4, 1816, and died in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, January 23, 1896. He married May 11, 1842, Fannie Marie Easland, who was born in Lee, Massachusetts, September 12, 1820, and died in Great Barrington, September 28, 1918.

JOHN FRANK MOULTON, son of Beaman Briggs and Fannie Marie (Easland) Moulton, was born in Great Barrington, January 17, 1847. He married December 25, 1868, Helen A. Clark, who was born



W.C. Moulton

MOULTON

at Penn Yan, New York, April 3, 1848, and died in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, June 2, 1922.

WILLIAM CLARENCE MOULTON, son of John Frank Moulton and Helen A. (Clark) Moulton, was born October 15, 1873, at Lee, Massachusetts, and died at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, December 14, 1927. When he was three years of age, his parents removed to Pownal, Vermont, and thence to Philmont, New York. Eight years later they came to Pittsfield to live and there the boy, William, attended the public schools. After one year in the high school, he began his business career as a clerk in the employ of the Partridge Grocery Company. There he remained until 1890, when he became associated with the Stevenson Company, a leading insurance firm of Pittsfield. He became one of the outstanding insurance experts in the eastern section, and not only was a business man of note, but he was also of great value to his fellow citizens in his work as a member of the insurance committee in the state legislature. Other interests of Mr. Moulton included: treasurer and member of the Board of Directors of the Union Co-

MOULTON

Operative Bank; treasurer of the Pittsfield Board of Underwriters; president of the Massachusetts State Agents Commission; treasurer of the Pittsfield Cemetery Corporation; director of the Berkshire Loan and Trust Company; treasurer of the Berkshire County Society for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children; director of Pittsfield Boys' Club and treasurer of the Pittsfield Community Fund. He was a member and Past Master of the Mystic Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and just previous to his death was elected treasurer. He was also a Knight Templar, a Shriner, a Mason to the 32nd degree and a member and Past Patron of Collina Chapter, O. E. S. For 14 years he was treasurer of the Methodist Episcopal Church of which he was a member and trustee.

A staunch member of the Republican party, Mr. Moulton was honored on more than one occasion by his townsmen, and held the highest office within their power to confer upon him. He was Mayor of Pittsfield for three years, being elected for the first time in 1917, during that trying period of the entrance of the United States in the World War. The three years in which he served, 1917, 1918 and 1919, were

MOULTON

years of trials and tribulations. During his term of office, Mr. Moulton proved the wisdom of the choice of the voters in the capable manner and wise administration with which he carried out the many important duties incumbent on his position.

Previous to his election to the mayoralty, Mr. Moulton had held several civic offices, and after serving as Mayor, he was elected to the state senate and served three years, 1920-21-22. He was in every sense of the word a beloved citizen of Pittsfield, and everyone, without exception felt the sorrow of his passing. He was always a willing worker and ever ready to respond to the call for help whether it was in civic or private life. When the new road in one of the main thoroughfares in Pittsfield was completed recently, it was called Moulton Road in remembrance of Mr. Moulton.

The following resolutions were adopted at the time of Mr. Moulton's death:

Mr. Moulton's services to Pittsfield as Treasurer of the Pittsfield Community Fund Association and in countless other capacities are too well known as they

MOULTON

are too numerous to be appropriately recorded here. It is, however, fitting that we should record our sense of the loss this Association has suffered in his death.

Notwithstanding the other great demands upon his time and the heavy responsibilities resting on him, Mr. Moulton performed the duties devolving upon him as Treasurer of this organization with the same fidelity and realization of his responsibility that was so marked a characteristic of his entire life; he brought to the performance of those duties such qualities of sound judgment and such a degree of public confidence in him as made his services to, and his connection with this organization assets highly prized.

His tactfulness and quiet geniality and his cheerful readiness to help on all occasions endeared him to the many other groups to which he sustained similar relations, and we are keenly sensible of the personal loss we have suffered as we are of the loss to the Association which we represent.

Our sincerest sympathy is extended to Mrs. Moulton.

C. B. WHEELER, *President.*

GEO. H. SOUTHARD, JR., *Secretary.*

MOULTON

A kindly spirit, a natural courtesy, a calm judgment, a quiet, unostentatious efficiency were outstanding qualities of Will Moulton.

In the Lodge, in the Church, among business associates, in the city government, in the State Senate, in charitable and other organizations for civil betterment, in all the associations of life, this quiet, unassertive man had a force and influence, perhaps not fully appreciated until he passed away.

If asked to suggest a thoroughly reliable and efficient man for a position of trust and responsibility the name of Will Moulton would have occurred to us at once, but if asked to furnish a list of our most prominent citizens, we might not have included his name. Today we realize that in his unassuming way he had come to occupy a very prominent position in the varied affairs that make up the life of this city.

In this Bank, designed to assist the ordinary man to secure a home, or the person of small income to establish habits of thrift, he was the right man in the right place. To him a man could confide his financial problem, his circumstances and his hopes, knowing that such confidence would not be betrayed, and that he would receive kindly and judicious advice; its deposi-

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tors and directors knew that its affairs were given the strictest attention, and that its funds were absolutely safe.

The title of Honorable, which was his by reason of his service in the Senate and as mayor of this city, added nothing to his name. His full name — William C. Moulton — did not become him. He was Will Moulton to everyone. The abbreviation of his name was an expression of the regard and of the appreciation of the plain, kindly, useful, efficient man he was.

*"Noble deeds are held in honor
But the wide world sadly needs
Hearts of patience to unravel this—
The worth of common deeds."*

RESOLVED: That the foregoing tribute be spread upon the records of the Union Co-Operative Bank and a copy sent to Mrs. Moulton.

* * * * *

William C. Moulton was elected a director of the Boys' Club of Pittsfield in the year 1917 and from that time until his death on December 14th, 1927, he kept its interests close to his heart, and never turned away from its appeal to his time or strength.

MOULTON

He served on the Committee on Farm and Camp Activities and his work in attending to the troublesome details of leases of the farm and camp sites was characterized by the same patient courtesy and consideration that was shown in all his relationships of life.

He touched the life of this community at many points, even those who knew him well scarcely realized how many. He was as faithful and accurate in the small as in the greater things. His whole character was filled with and radiated cheerfulness and his associates in the work of the Boys' Club of Pittsfield will long value his work with them and mourn him as a friend.

BE IT RESOLVED, therefore, that the Directors of the Boys' Club of Pittsfield by vote taken at their monthly meeting extend to Mrs. Moulton and his family their sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their great loss and that a copy of this resolution be sent to them and entered on the records of the meeting.

W. C. STEVENSON,

CHARLES F. REID,

CHARLES H. WILSON,

Committee.

MOULTON

In the passing of Brother Moulton we are called upon to record the loss of one who has rendered to this Church and community a most unselfish, faithful service, a service that was efficient in every way, the value of which can never be estimated. He became a member of this Church on September 14, 1887, and ever since then has given more than generously of time and thought to its welfare and interests.

As a lad he was connected with the Sunday School. In early manhood he became one of the Stewards of the Church, and on April 9, 1917, he was honored by election as one of its Trustees. During all these years he was identified with many important committees and undertakings. Particularly outstanding in our memories are the years he so willingly gave to our Church in connection with its finances and as its Treasurer. His judgment, advice and efforts were liberally bestowed in the work of our recent rebuilding enterprise, thereby rendering a most fitting service to his Church and Maker.

His years of public labor given to city and state constitute years of trustworthy citizenship in which he served to his utmost and kept faith with his con-

MOULTON

stituents who had shown their confidence in him by election to high and honored office.

His going from us at apparently the very height of a fine career is a great loss to this community where he had filled so important a place, and particularly to this Church he loved and which he served in such an unassuming, faithful way.

We desire to place on the records this tribute to the love and esteem in which he was held by every member.

The above resolution was adopted at the Quarterly Conference of the First Methodist Episcopal Church held on January 23, 1928. It was also voted that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family , of the late William C. Moulton.

* * * * *

"He was faithful to his trust" was the universal tribute to the memory of William Clarence Moulton as he passed out of the life of this community on December 14, 1927.

In whatever service he was engaged, either for his church, his business, or his city, he spared nothing of

MOULTON

strength or of time to complete and ennable his task. This devotion was especially shown in his work in connection with the Pittsfield Cemetery Corporation. Brought up as a young man in the office of Mr. John M. Stevenson, himself a faithful servant of this organization, he early became familiar with its work and was greatly interested in carrying forward this fine community service. Having kept the books of this corporation since 1890, he was wisely elected as its clerk in 1907 and in 1917 became its treasurer and therefore the officer most actively engaged in handling its details and promoting its highest usefulness to the city. A man of methodical habits and with wise business instincts, he gave unstinted devotion to the development of the cemetery and the wise extension of its service.

His evenness of temper and his kindly disposition won friends for him in every walk of life, and enabled him to accomplish results where other methods might fail. He counted himself a servant of the public and responded unselfishly to every worthy demand upon his time, his judgment and his sympathy.

The Proprietors of the Pittsfield Cemetery hereby record their appreciation of his loyal service and their

MOULTON

high esteem for the fine qualities which made his life so useful to this community.

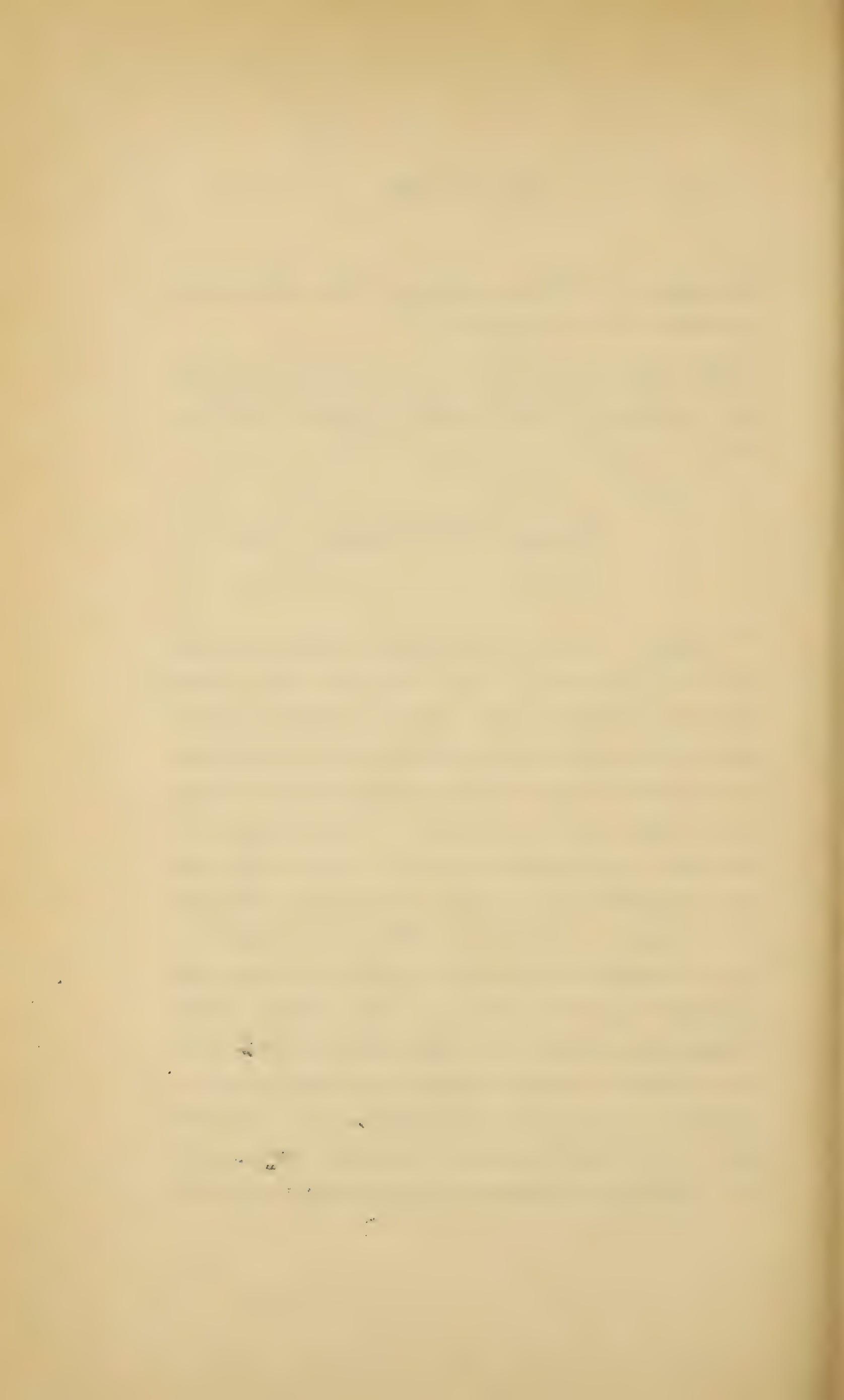
Presented and approved at the annual meeting of the Proprietors of the Pittsfield Cemetery held February 8, 1928.

Attest:

WILLIAM C. STEVENSON, *Clerk.*

* * * * *

William C. Moulton was elected a director of this bank on November 6, 1922. He gave to this service the same intelligent judgment and meticulous oversight which characterized all of his work. His unusual knowledge and skill as an underwriter were of great value to this institution. He served upon all important committees and always with a fine sense of responsibility alike to the bank and its customers. He did not live his life on the house top or highway but underneath the quietness and self-effacement was a strength and ability of an unusual quality. When old age leaves us there is respect, affection and memory. When life ends in middle age there is always a sense of potential values unrealized and of voids difficult to fill. Mr. Moulton left us when seemingly in full maturity of powers and filling many responsible



MOULTON

positions. We desire to record our affectionate friendship for him, our appreciation of the service he rendered this institution and our personal sorrow in his death.

BERKSHIRE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

* * * * *

Again it is the unexpected which happens, and again Collina Chapter is called upon to record the passing of a prominent member.

Brother William C. Moulton, past Worthy Patron, keen, unassuming, unusually efficient, kindly, sympathetic, was a model for emulation at all points where life's contacts called for fellowship and kindly service. Called to high honors by his fellows, every duty was discharged with utmost fidelity to trusts imposed, without regard for personal convenience. Such men become loaded down with the weight of responsibility, oftentimes to the breaking point, as an anxious constituency unwittingly adds duty upon duty, until the limit of physical endurance is reached. Brother Moulton was one of those men who have things to do, because he knew of but one way to do them — right. His service has been constant and

MOULTON

consistent, always freely given wherever a need pointed the way. He never pushed himself to the front. His modest faithfulness in service insured a prominence without his seeking.

Collina Chapter will miss the genial smile and the hearty handclasp no less than the spirit of willing helpfulness and optimism with which he met each fraternal call, giving unstintedly of himself for the benefit of others. There was none of the make-believe about him. Neither his Masonry nor his religion were superficial, on or off like a changed garment, but became an abiding part of him and an abounding faith in the brotherhood of all men was strongly manifested in a most sympathetic and generous nature.

In appreciation of a life of splendid achievement, Collina Chapter orders this tribute to the memory of Brother William C. Moulton, to be spread upon the records of the Chapter, and copy sent to Sister Moulton with assurance of its most sincere sympathy and thoughtful consideration during the darkened hour.

HARRY D. SISSON,

MABEL F. WHITE,

JEAN H. BARBOUR,

Committee.

MOULTON

WHEREAS, the Honorable William C. Moulton of Pittsfield, a member of this Committee, has for many years served his city and his state in public office with unselfish devotion and fidelity, inspiring those with whom he came in contact by his modest and self-sacrificing interest in the public welfare;

BE IT RESOLVED, that we, both as a committee and as individuals, record with the profoundest sorrow the great loss sustained in his passing, and express our most sincere sympathy to his devoted wife. Unanimously adopted, January 19, 1928.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE,

FRANCIS PRESCOTT, *Chairman.*

ANNA L. TAYLOR, *Secretary.*

* * * * *

William Clarence Moulton, treasurer of the Berkshire County Society for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children from its organization in 1917, died on the morning of Wednesday, December 14, 1927.

In the death of Mr. Moulton, this Society has lost a faithful and devoted official, upon whose efficient

MOULTON

service too high an estimate cannot be placed. To Mr. Moulton was committed the responsibility of the financial supervision of this organization, including the investment of its endowment funds, and he fulfilled this trust with fidelity and painstaking care. His judgment in the investment of the Society's funds was consistently sound and he guarded its interests zealously and loyally.

Mr. Moulton was a kindly, companionable man, whose unfailing courtesy and many estimable qualities won him the affectionate esteem of his associates. In his passing this organization loses a valued official; the community a citizen of sterling worth and wide usefulness.

It is directed that this tribute be spread upon the records and that a copy be sent to Mr. Moulton's family.

HENRY COLT, *President.*

S. CHESTER LYON, *Secretary.*

Pittsfield, Mass., December 19, 1927.

Mr. Moulton married April 28, 1898, Martha J. Breakenridge, who was born June 18, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Moulton were the parents of two children:

MOULTON

Hilda Breakenridge, born November 26, 1903, died January 8, 1920, and William Robert, born August 7, 1921.

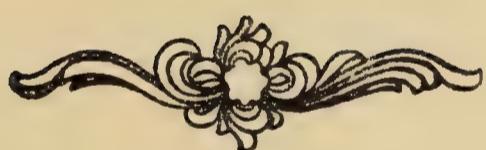
Mrs. Moulton is descended from an illustrious line of ancestry and her great-grandfather, James Breakenridge, was one of the patriots of the American Revolution. He was born September 20, 1759, and died August 21, 1826. He was a marine in service on the Sloop Enterprise, commanded by Captain John Prout Sloan, engaged May 8, 1775, discharged July 1, 1775. He married October 28, 1781, Eunice Shaw, who was born October 28, 1756, and died October 4, 1835. They were married at Palmer, Massachusetts.

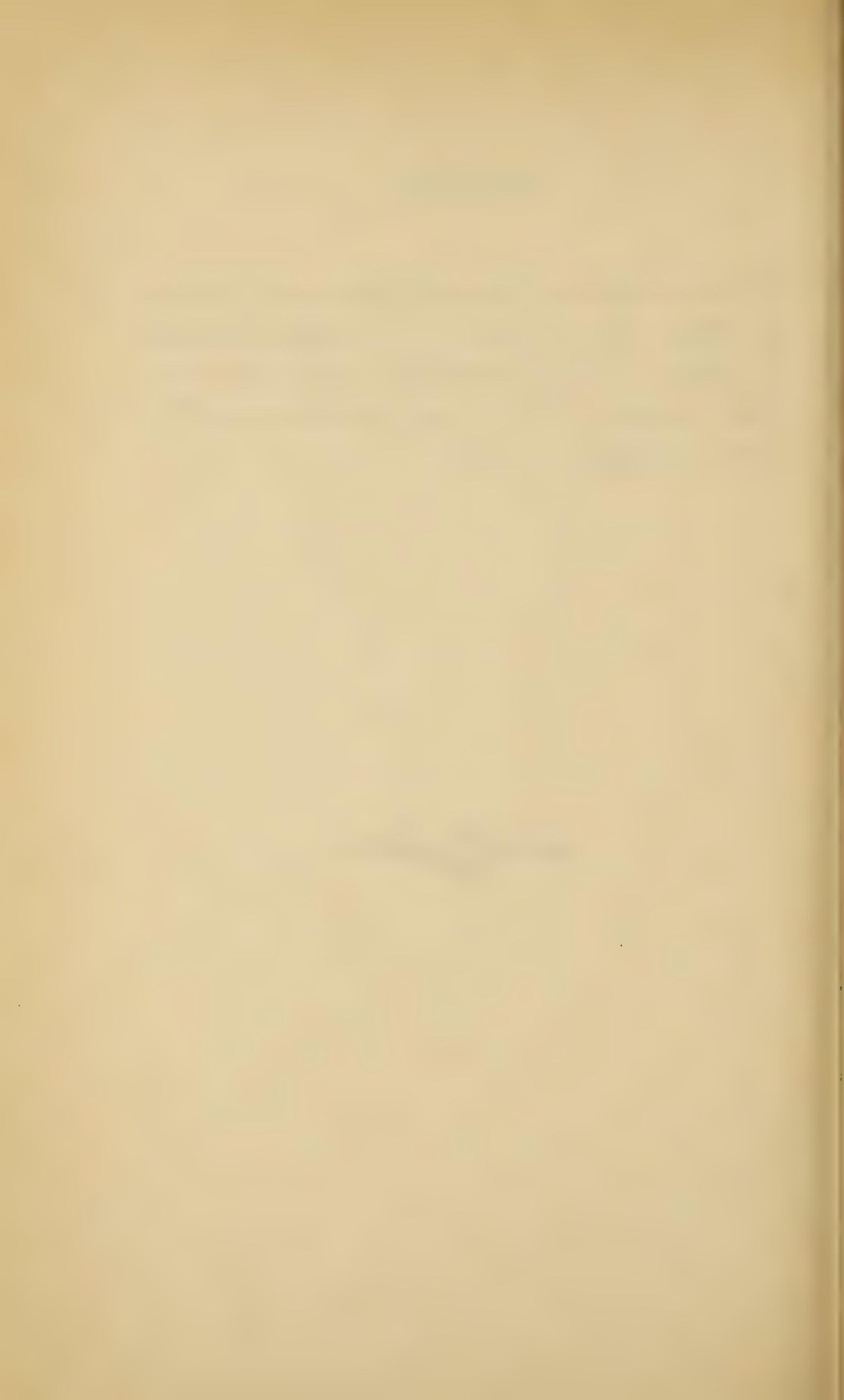
JAMES BREAKENRIDGE, JR., son of James and Eunice (Shaw) Breakenridge, was born May 14, 1789, and died March 22, 1869. He married November 6, 1821, Patia Marcy, born September 27, 1796, and died April 5, 1871.

JAMES L. BREAKENRIDGE, son of James, Jr., and Patia (Marcy) Breakenridge, was born in Tryingham, Massachusetts, September 13, 1828, and died

MOULTON

October 4, 1884, in that town. He married Jeannette E. Heath, who was born in Tryingham, September 3, 1839, and died in Pittsfield, August 24, 1909. Their daughter, Martha J., became the wife of William C. Moulton as noted.





PYNCHON

ONE of the leading surnames to be found in the colonial records of the Massachusetts colony is that of Pynchon. The family is an ancient one in England and is traced there to Nicholas Pinchon of Wales, Sheriff of London in 1532, whose son, John, settled in Springfield, Essex County, England.

JOHN PINCHON, son of Nicholas Pinchon, married Jane, a daughter of Sir Richard Empson, who was one of the financial ministers under Henry VII and who was charged with extortion while in office by Henry VIII and sent by him to the block on Tower Hill, London, August 18, 1510.

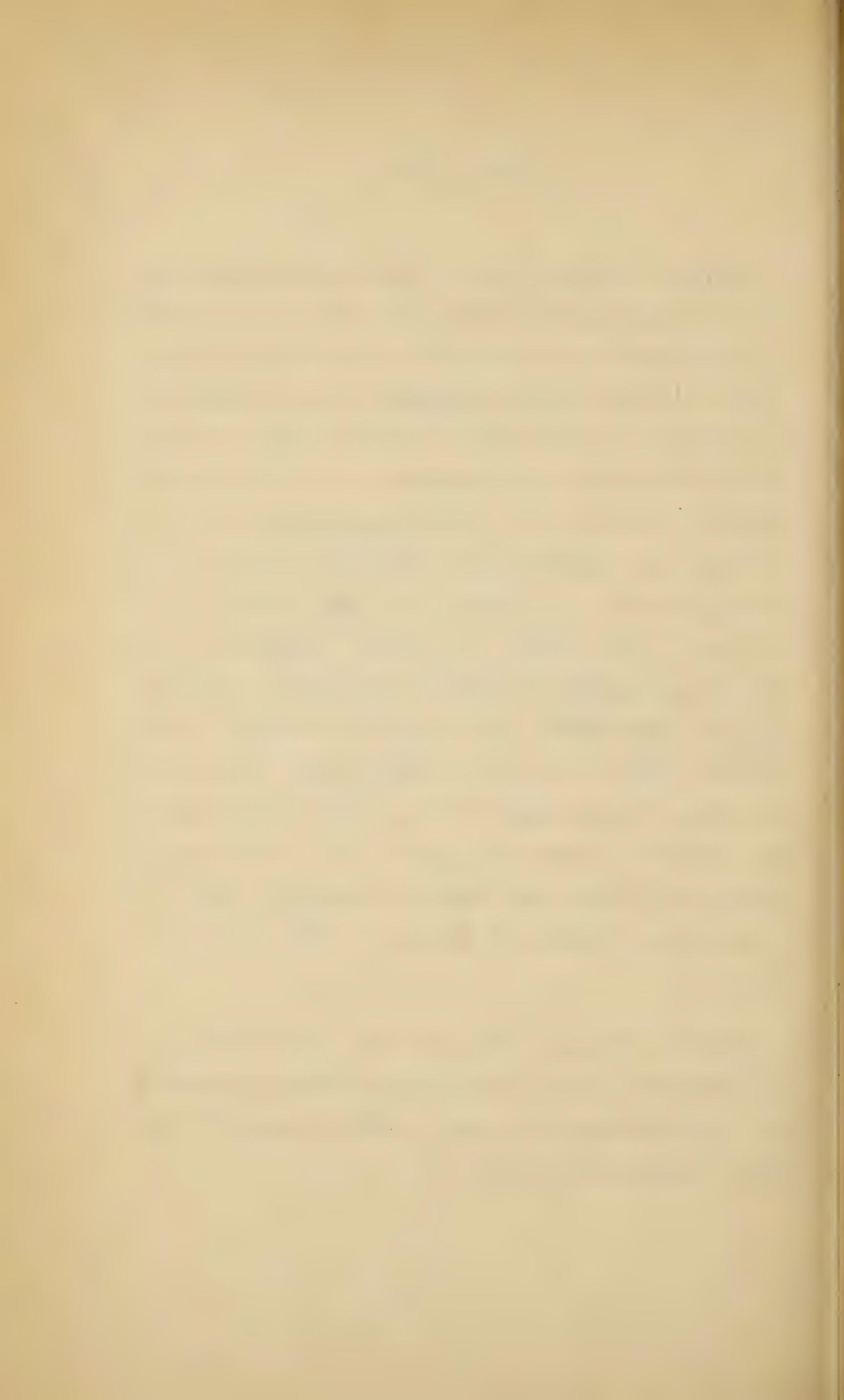
JOHN PINCHON, son of John and Jane (Empson) Pinchon was born in Springfield, England. He was the father of William Pynchon, the emigrant to America.

WILLIAM PYNCHON, the founder of the family in America was born in Springfield, England, about 1590. He was one of the original corporators to whom Charles I granted the colony charter and came over with the Governor Winthrop Company in 1630.

PYNCHON

William Pynchon was a distinguished gentleman of the Massachusetts Colony; he was a cultured and educated man and was held in high esteem by the other colonists. He led the company that formed the settlement of Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1636 which town was named in honor of the home place of William Pynchon. For sixteen years he lived there and was governor until 1652. In that year he was deposed from his office on account of a book which he had written on the subject of Christ's Atonement and which was considered heretical by the ruling ministers and the Legislature. The books were burned by the Sheriff at Boston in view of the public. Today there are three known copies of this book extant. One is in the British Museum; another in the Library of Harvard College; the third is deposited with the Connecticut Historical Society at Hartford, Connecticut.

William Pynchon felt this blow very keenly and in September, 1652, he left Springfield and returned to England where he settled at Wraisbury. He died there October 29, 1661-62.



PYNCHON

William Pynchon married (first) Anna, a daughter of William Andrews. She died in 1630. He married (second) Frances Sanford of Roxbury, Massachusetts, who returned to England with him where she died October 10, 1657.

He was the author of the following books:

"Jewish Synagogue", published in England in 1652.

"How the First Sabbath was Obtained", published in 1654.

"Covenant of Nature Made With Adam", published in London, 1662.

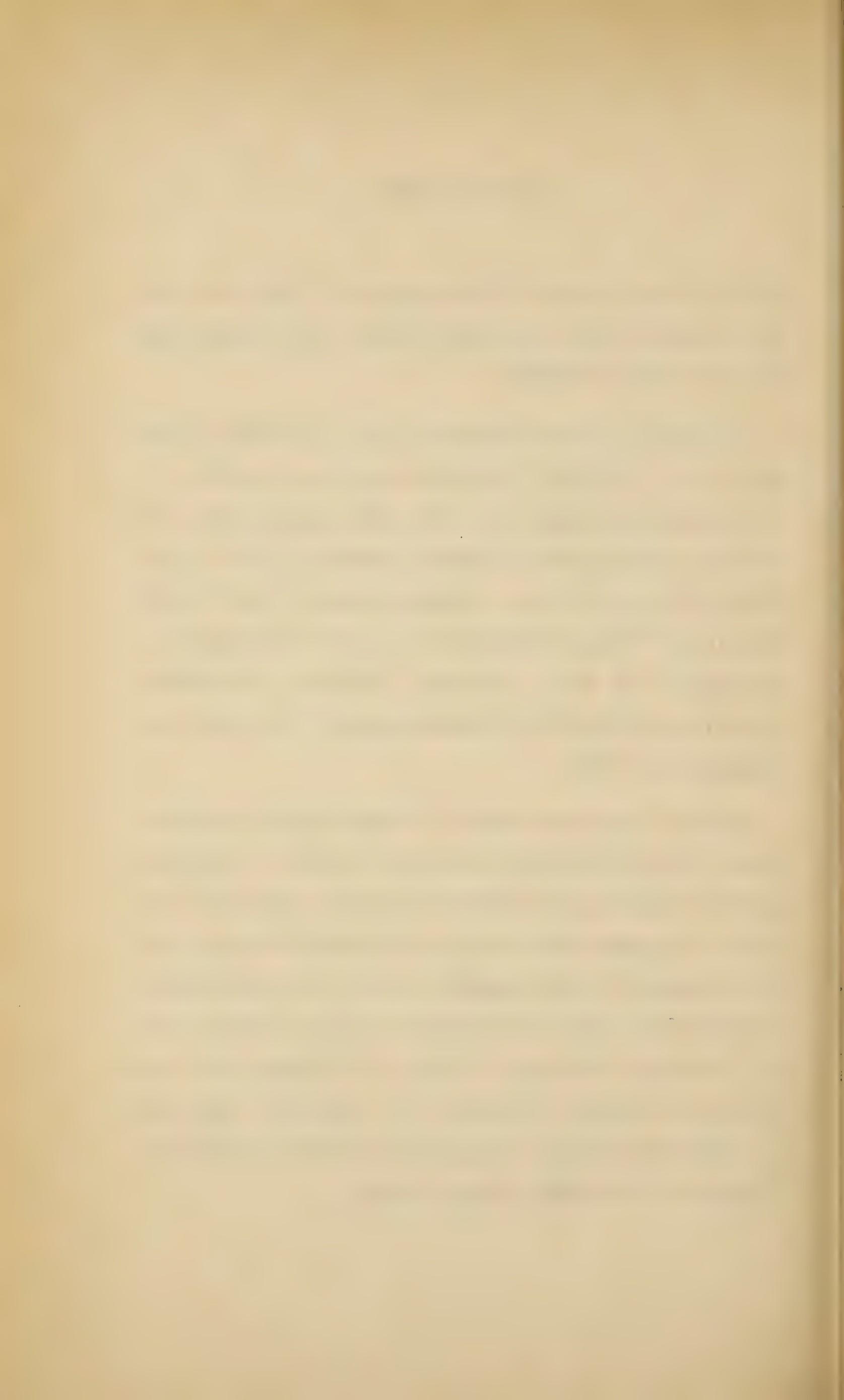
MAJOR JOHN PYNCHON, son of William and Anna (Andrews) Pynchon, was born in Springfield, England, in 1621, and died in Springfield, Massachusetts, January 7, 1703. He came with his father in 1630, and after his father's return to England he succeeded him as chief magistrate of the colony. He was first Justice of the Court, a man of fine education and held in high esteem. Major John Pynchon married Amy, a daughter of Governor George Wyllys, of Hartford, Connecticut, and she died January 9,

PYNCHON

1699. It was on the Wyllys estate in Hartford that the Charter Oak tree stood where the Connecticut Charter was concealed.

COLONEL JOHN PYNCHON, son of Major John and Amy (Wyllys) Pynchon was born October 15, 1647, and died April 25, 1721. He attended Harvard College and settled in Boston where he was a merchant. In 1683 he was a commissioner of the United Colonies. Colonel Pynchon married Margaret, a daughter of the Reverend William Hubbard, historian of Ipswich, Massachusetts. She died November 11, 1716.

JOHN PYNCHON, son of Colonel John and Margaret (Hubbard) Pynchon was born in 1674 at Ipswich during the Indian wars and died July 12, 1742. He spent two years at Harvard College, then he returned to Springfield where his grandfather obtained for him the position of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and Court of Sessions. He was afterward County Register. He married, February 18, 1702, Bathshua, a daughter of Reverend William Taylor of Westfield, Massachusetts.



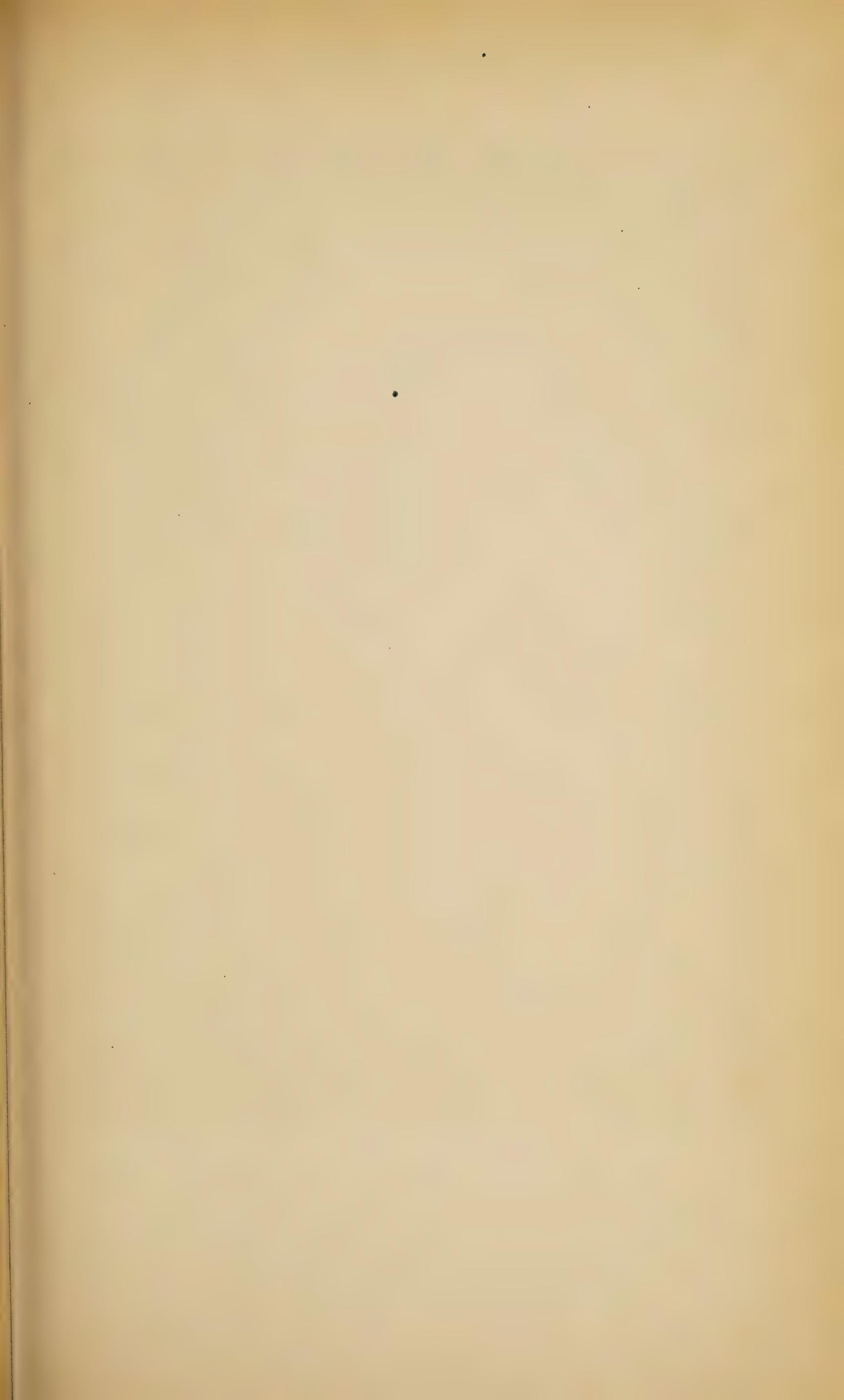
PYNCHON

WILLIAM PYNCHON, son of Colonel John and Bathshua (Taylor) Pynchon, was born November 11, 1703, and died January 11, 1783. He married December 14, 1738, Sarah Bliss, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Pelatiah Bliss. The first records of the Pynchon family were gathered together by him.

MAJOR WILLIAM PYNCHON, son of William and Sarah (Bliss) Pynchon, was born November 21, 1739 and died March 24, 1808. He married November 13, 1766, Lucy Harris, a daughter of Lieutenant Robert and Bathshua Harris.

WILLIAM PYNCHON, son of Major William and Lucy (Harris) Pynchon, was born December 11, 1776, and died August 12, 1847. He married December 3, 1812, Ester, a daughter of Ebenezer Billings of Greenfield, Massachusetts. She died September 5, 1878, at the age of 97.

DR. JOSEPH CHARLES PYNCHON, son of William and Esther (Billings) Pynchon was born March 3, 1815, and died April 9, 1889. He attended Amherst College and two years later transferred to Williams





J. F. C. Günther

PYNCHON

College from which institution he was graduated in 1836. He studied medicine at Harvard University and also at New York University. After practising his profession for three years, he gave it up to enter the business field of banking and insurance. The genealogy of the Pynchon family was compiled and printed by him in 1885. Dr. Pynchon married December 25, 1851, Julia Mather Clapp, daughter of John and Eliza (Flint) Clapp of Leicester, Massachusetts. She was born in Leicester, December 25, 1830, and died in Springfield, Massachusetts on July 31, 1914.

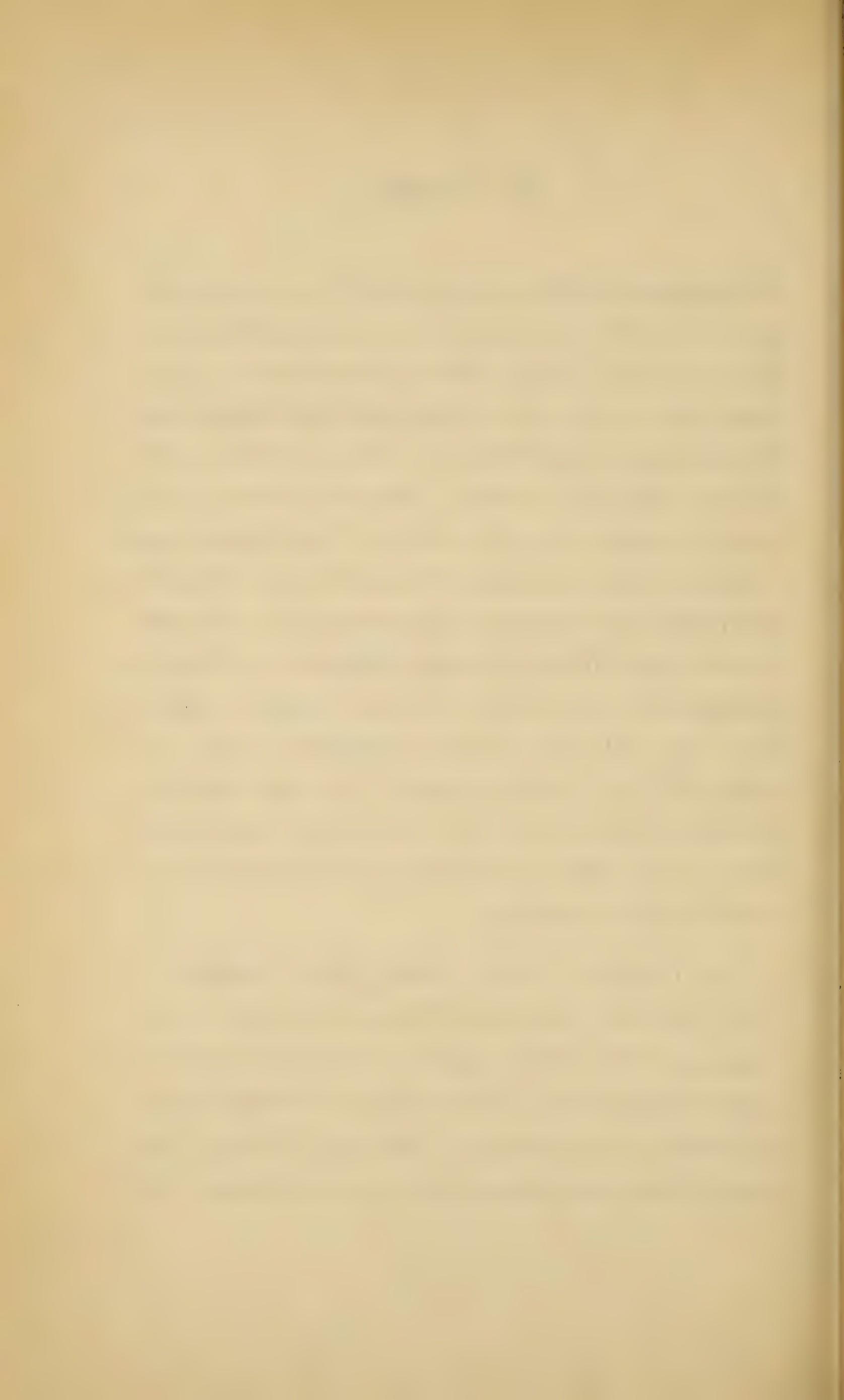
JOSEPH FLINT PYNCHON, son of Dr. Joseph Charles and Julia (Clapp) Pynchon was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, June 24, 1863 and died September 8, 1928. Having been educated in the Springfield schools, he entered the paper business which he made his life's work and in which he was actively engaged until the time of his death.

Mr. Pynchon, the last of the male line of the Springfield branch of Pynchons, was a worthy scion of his name and family, and in his devotion to the

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civic and social affairs of Springfield, he carried on the traditions of his ancestors. He was a member of the Church of the Unity, serving as auditor for thirty years and was also a member of the Parish Committee. He belonged to the Winthrop Club, the Springfield and the Blandford Country Clubs. Mr. Pynchon was keenly interested in the work of the Connecticut Valley Historical Society of which he was a member and took an active part in the movement for the erection of the William Pynchon Memorial Building in Springfield. The nucleus of funds for this building and many of the valuable documents were contributed by the Pynchon family. When the Memorial Bridge was dedicated, Mr. Pynchon was one of the participants, and his daughter, Edith, dedicated the new North End Bridge.

Mr. Pynchon married Edith Dale, daughter of John Lombard and Anna Frances (Lapham) Dale, June 12, 1906. On her paternal side, Mrs. Pynchon's ancestry is traced to Thomas Dale who was an English officer in the Revolutionary War, and on the maternal side to Maturin Ballou, who came to America from

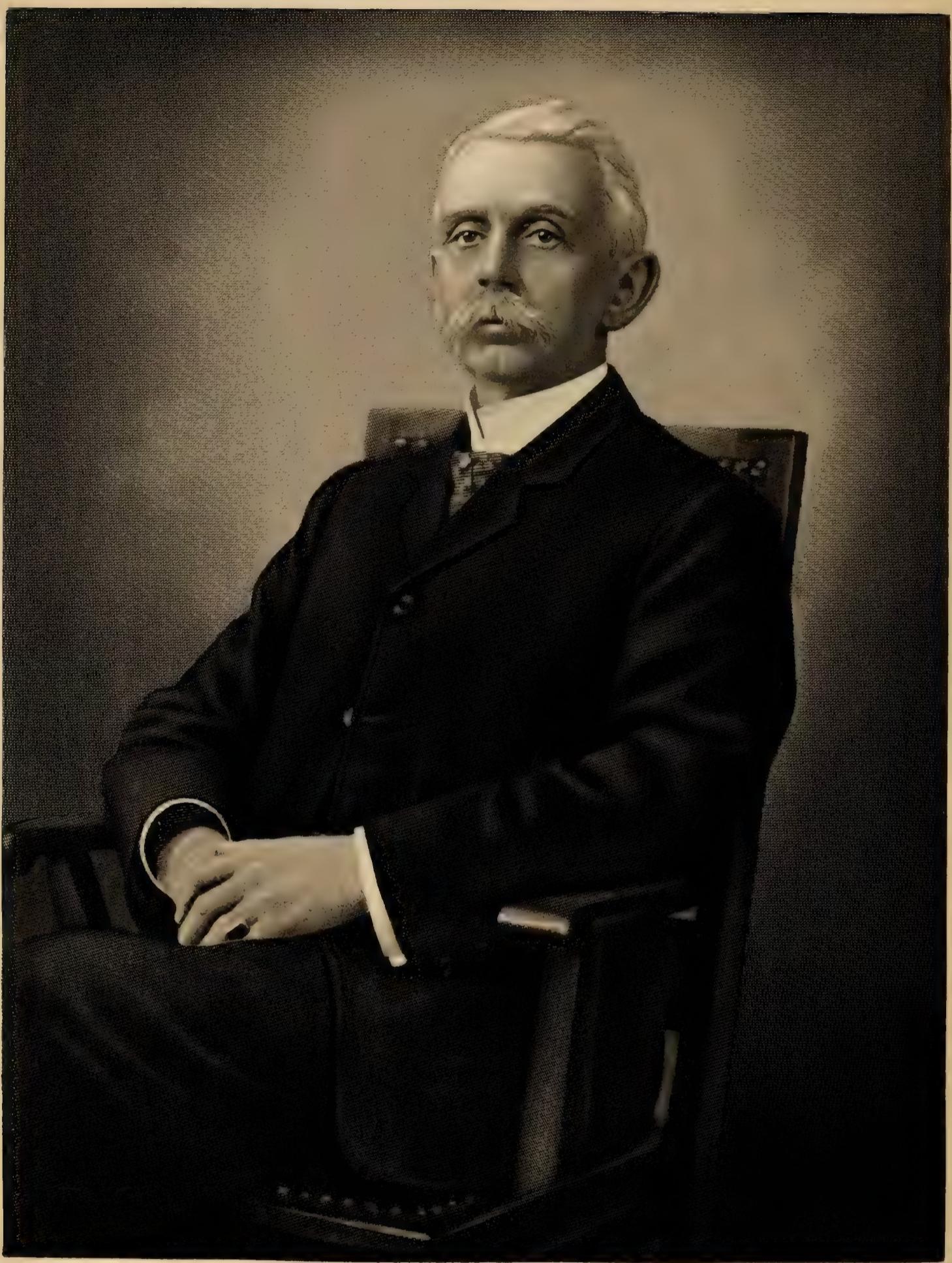


PYNCHON

France in 1600; his son, Hosea was one of the most active founders of Universalism in the United States. He founded the Universalist magazine in 1819 and was the first pastor of the Universalist Church in Boston. Lombard Dale, the grandfather of Mrs. Pynchon and Dr. Joseph C. Pynchon were two of the group who built the Church of the Unity. Lombard Dale was one of the first directors of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company. The home office of this company was built on the site of the first Dale House.

Joseph and Edith (Dale) Pynchon had two daughters, Edith and Elizabeth, both born in Springfield.





William G. Robinson.

ROBINSON

ONE of the prominent business men and representative citizens of Mansfield, Massachusetts, William Lewis Robinson enjoyed the highest esteem of his fellow men. He was a scion of an old New England family that was founded by Thomas Robinson, who was an early settler of Guilford, Connecticut. In the fourth generation from Thomas, the family was established in Massachusetts, where it has since taken a foremost part in mercantile and civic lines.

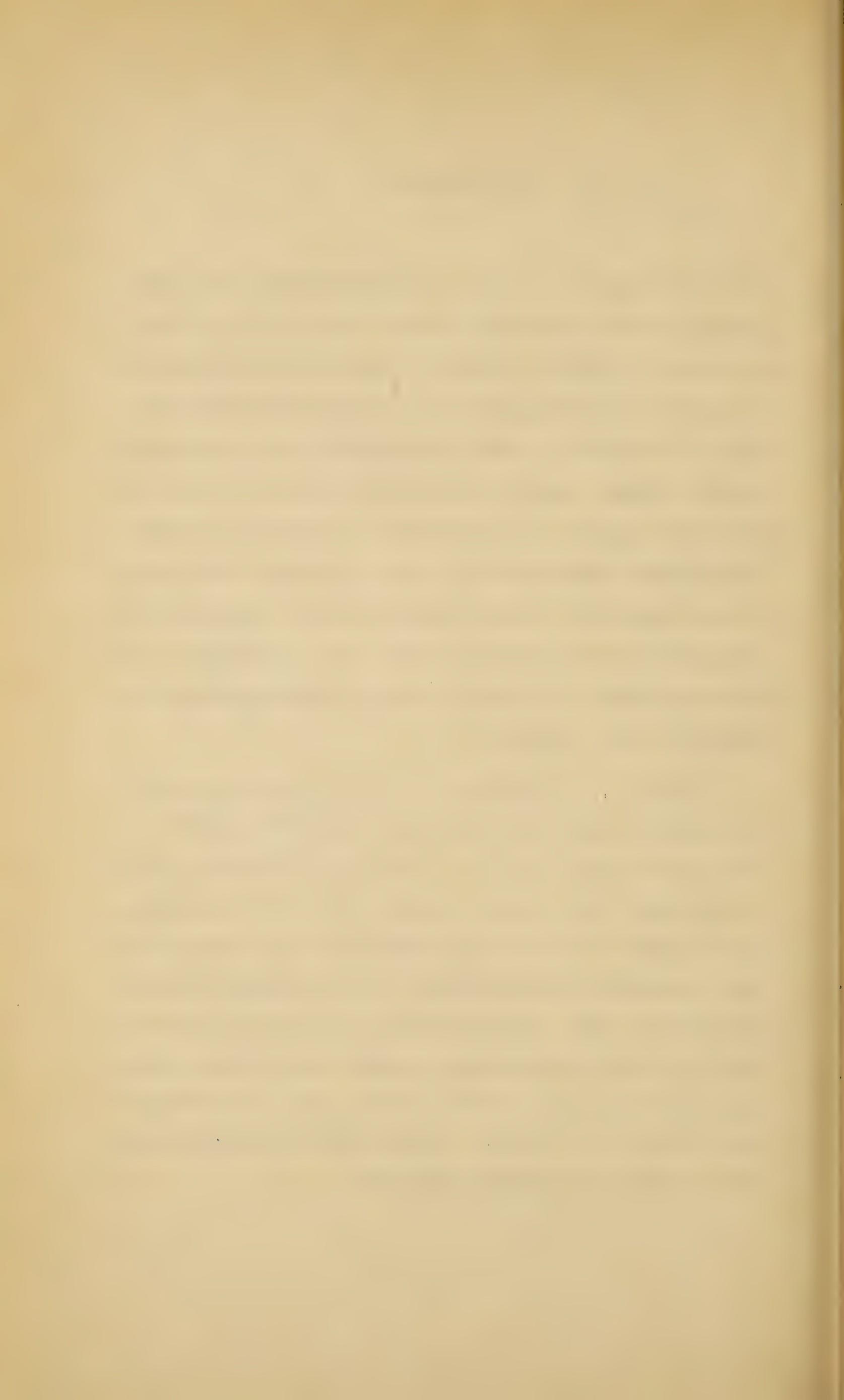
WILLIAM LEWIS ROBINSON was born, December 15, 1855, in Mansfield, and died there September 22, 1929. He was a son of William and Elizabeth (Shaw) Robinson, of Mansfield. His father was a school teacher and for many years a merchant in Mansfield, where he was active in local affairs. He served as representative to the General Assembly from Mansfield in 1874. His mother, Elizabeth Shaw, was a daughter of Marshall and Hannah (Shaw) Shaw.

The education of William L. Robinson was obtained in the Mansfield public schools and the John Berry Academy. He attended the Comer Business College in Boston, where he received the benefits

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of a full business training. Subsequently he completed a course in music at the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston where he specialized on the organ. After his graduation he received the position of organist at the Middleboro Congregational Church which position he held for twelve years and was then organist at the Berkley Temple in Boston. Throughout his entire life, he never lost his great love of music and even in his later years, when he had practically given up that work as a profession, he was accustomed to play the organ at the lodges of which he was a member.

In 1878, Mr. Robinson formed a partnership with his father under the firm name of W. and W. L. Robinson to engage in the dry-goods business. This undertaking was a great success from the beginning and for one year over the half century mark, this firm flourished in Mansfield. The upright business methods of Mr. Robinson and his genial nature brought many customers to his store from miles around. He was also widely known among the wholesale dealers as he made regular trips to Boston and other cities as buyer for the firm.



ROBINSON

The town of Mansfield appreciated Mr. Robinson as a man and as a citizen, and they frequently called upon him to fill positions of trust and honor. The town fathers realized that a man who could make such a success of his business was the type of man they needed to manage the business of the town. Further, Mr. Robinson had a deep innate pride in his home town, and as a staunch member of the Republican party, he generously devoted his time and money to the best interests of the community. In 1907-08, he served as representative to the Legislature from the second Bristol district being the second generation of his family to hold this office. For twenty years, Mr. Robinson served as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Mansfield Public Library; for five years he was a member of the School Committee; in 1906, he was clerk of the Board of Selectmen and at one time he served as Town Auditor. He was a charter member of the old Board of Trade and for a long period served as treasurer of this body.

Anything that pertained to the betterment of conditions for the people of Mansfield always held

ROBINSON

his strong personal interest, and it was largely due to Mr. Robinson's efforts that the town was able to start its allotment of the state road to Norton, in 1906. At that time he served as secretary of the permanent commission on the Fall River bridge.

His fraternal affiliations were many and for thirty years he served as organist of St. James Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of which he was a member. He was also a member of Mansfield Lodge, I. O. O. F., which he served as treasurer.

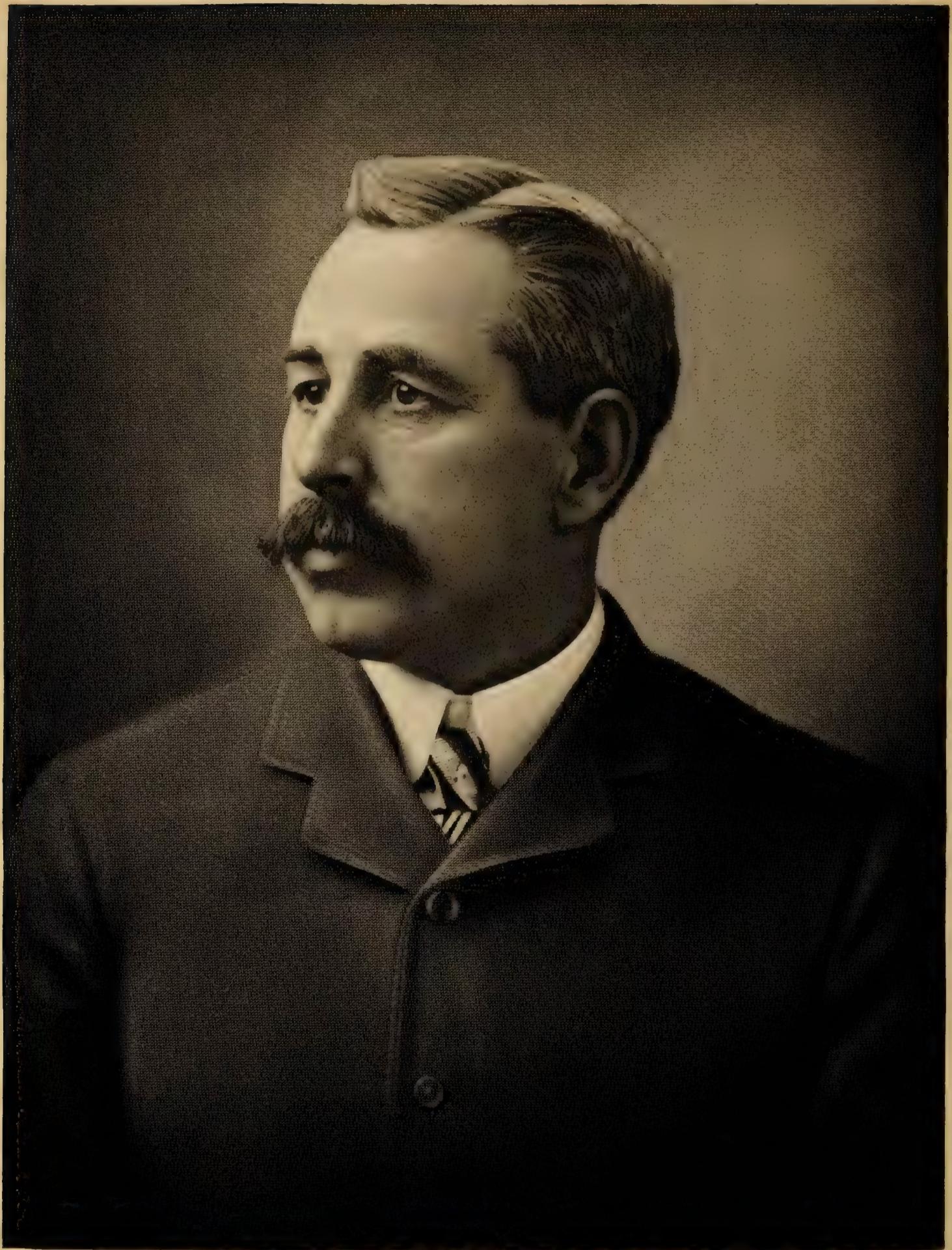
Mr. Robinson was a regular attendant of the First Baptist Church of Mansfield and in this field as in the business and civic departments, he was a zealous worker. As recreation from his many interests, Mr. Robinson was a devotee of the game of roque, a form of croquet played on a court, and for twenty-one years from 1900 to 1921, he took part in the national tournaments of this game.

On November 28, 1881, Mr. Robinson married Mary L. Shaw, daughter of Jacob and Maria (Shaw) Shaw. She is a descendant of an old and prominent Colonial family, her father being a pioneer druggist

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of Middleboro for many years. By virtue of her ancestry Mrs. Robinson is eligible to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mr. and Mrs. Robinson were the parents of a son, Everett William Robinson, who was born February 21, 1887. He is now the principal of the Mansfield High School and since the death of his father has shared an interest in the W. & W. L. Robinson Dry Goods business. He has also taken more than his share of interest in public matters and has several times filled positions of responsibility. He has been president of the Library Trustees for many years and in 1923-24, following the footsteps of his father and grandfather, he served in the Massachusetts Legislature. Mr. Robinson married, June 24, 1922, Helen Packard, daughter of C. Morton and Frances W. (Perkins) Packard. They are the parents of a daughter, Edith M., who was born May 24, 1923.



George S. Sheldon.

SHELDON

THROUGHOUT New England many towns and villages have been named in honor of some member or descendant of the old Colonial families. Such a town is Sheldonville, Massachusetts, where for several generations scions of the Sheldon family have lived and materially added to the welfare of the community and thus brought honor to an already honored name.

GEORGE SPENCE SHELDON, a worthy bearer of this patronymic, was born in Wrentham, Massachusetts, March 15, 1854, and died in Sheldonville, February 15, 1930. He was the grandson of Colonel Rhodes Sheldon, a noted boat builder and founder of the town of Sheldonville. The latter was from Cumberland, Rhode Island, whence he removed in 1823 to West Wrentham, Massachusetts, and continued business as a builder of boats. In a short time he had taken his place as a leading citizen of the community through his industry and benevolence. He was a Republican in politics and served as representative of West Wrentham. In the work of the Baptist Church, he was also most active. George Sheldon,

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son of Colonel Rhodes Sheldon, and father of George Spence Sheldon, was born in Cumberland, Rhode Island, and died in Sheldonville in 1894. He married Mary J. Brown of Cumberland, who died in August, 1908. George Sheldon followed the occupation of his father and in turn was a prominent man of business in Wrentham and Sheldonville.

The education of George Spence Sheldon, who is more particularly the subject of this sketch, was obtained in the Moses Brown School at Providence, and at Dean Academy. He prepared for Tufts College at Phillips Academy in Andover, and received his degree of A. B. in 1880. Subsequently he spent a few years teaching school in Plainville, Massachusetts, after which he formed a partnership with his brother William, and engaged in boat building on Atlantic Avenue, in Boston, Massachusetts.

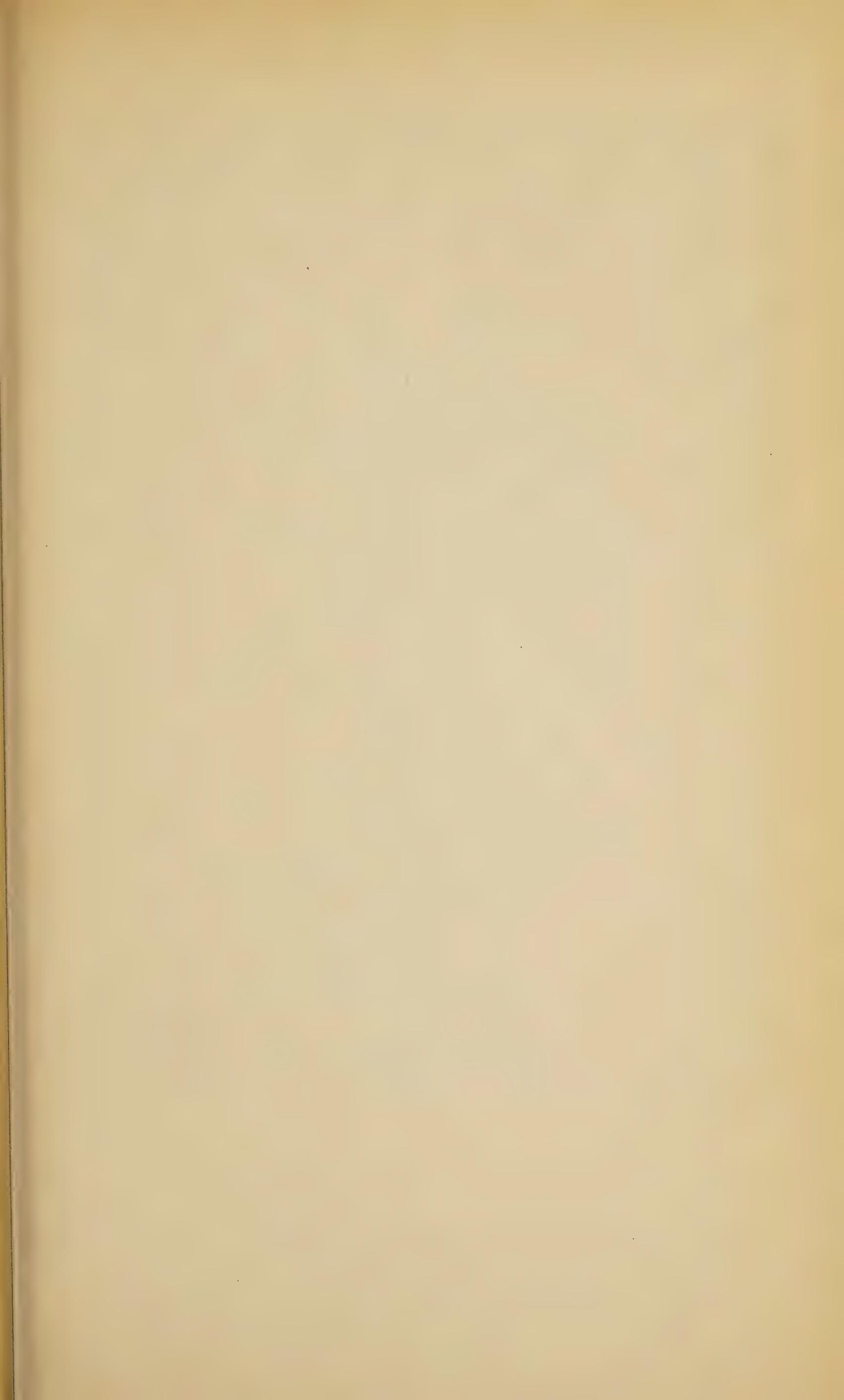
They continued this business most successfully until 1901, thus members of the Sheldon family had been engaged in the boat building business for more than a hundred years. After Mr. Sheldon gave up the boat building business, he went to Norfolk, Virginia,

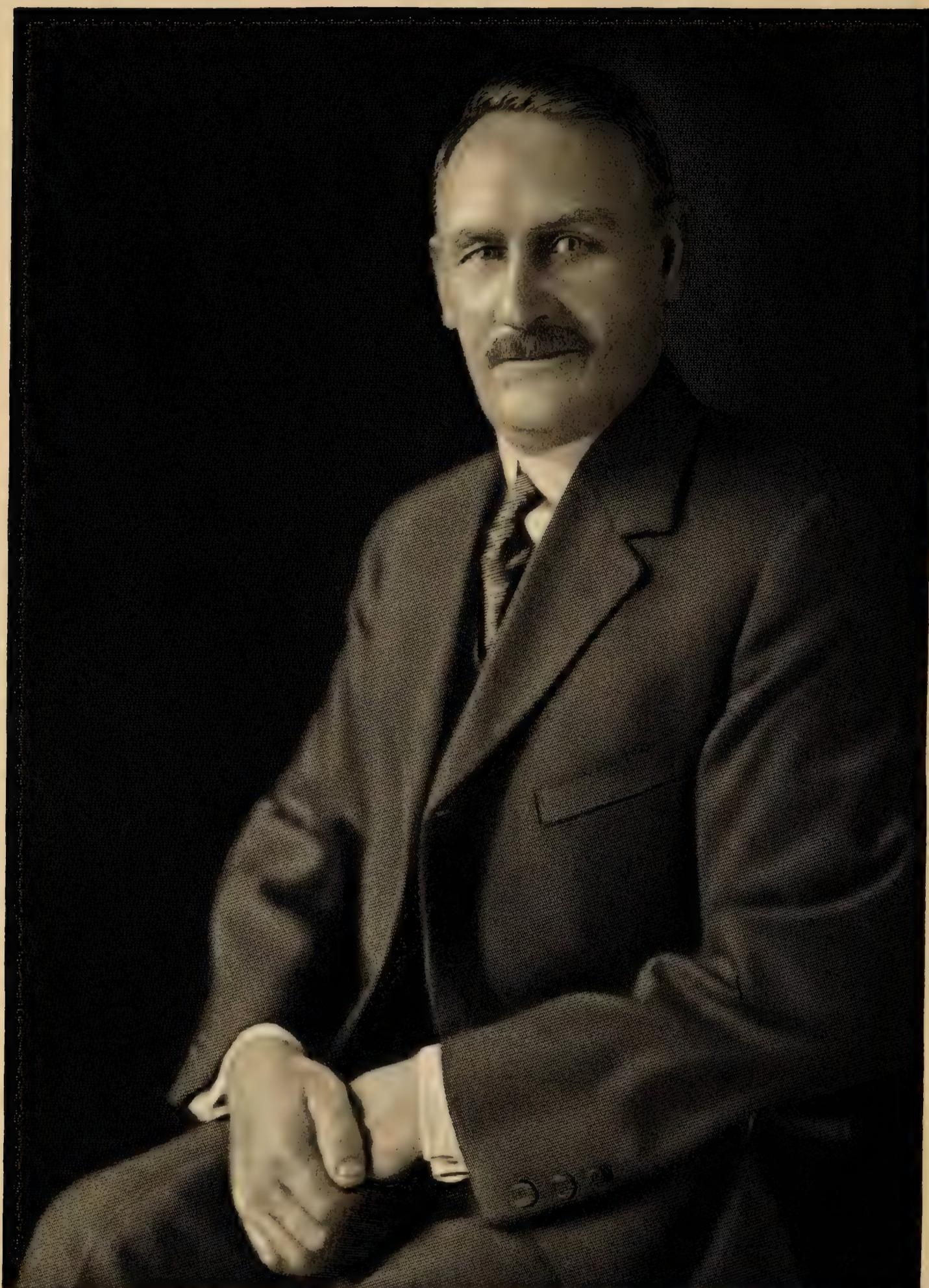
SHELDON

where he formed a partnership with a Mr. Marnix, to open a business school. In this school Mr. Sheldon was the teacher of shorthand, typing and similar subjects in which he was most proficient. This undertaking had every promise of being a great success, but unfortunately the climate did not agree with Mr. Sheldon and it was necessary for him to return north again. It is very fortunate, however, for the town of Wrentham, that he did so, for from that time on, his ability and time were devoted to the interests of that town. He entered wholeheartedly into the civic life of the village, and served in one public capacity or another until his death. He was the Assessor for twenty-five years; selectman and overseer of the poor for fifteen years; member of the Board of Registrars; member of the Citizen's Town Committee and member of the School Committee. In the performance of his duties incumbent on these offices, Mr. Sheldon was a source of entire satisfaction to his constituents. His native capability and his genuine love of his town and fellow citizens made him a most desirable man for these offices. He was known to everyone and when the news of his passing was learned, there was real sorrow felt by all.

SHELDON

Mr. Sheldon married December 24, 1884, Fanny Emily Davidson, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Raisbeck) Davidson. William Davidson was born in Aberlemlie, Scotland, May 25, 1826, and died August 18, 1895. With his wife, he came to the United States in 1854, and for a few years was located in New York City. By occupation, he was a dyer and bleacher, a trade he had learned in Scotland. In 1856, he removed to Franklin, Massachusetts, where he engaged in business as a dyer, making a speciality of coloring straw for bonnets and hats. In 1864, he made another change and removed to Providence, Rhode Island, where he maintained offices and established a dye works on Smithfield Avenue. This business was carried on very successfully until 1879, in which year Mr. Davidson retired to a farm which he had purchased in West Wrentham. There he spent the remaining years of his life, excepting a short time when he lived in Dorchester, Massachusetts. He married in 1854, Elizabeth Raisbeck, born in Liverpool, England, April 10, 1830, and died April 14, 1914, a direct descendant of Sir Walter Raisbeck, of Hull, England.





Engr by Finlay & Conn

C. L. Roosevelt

SWANSON

CHARLES OTTO SWANSON, one of the representative and influential citizens of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, was born in Sweden, May 27, 1871, and died in Fitchburg, November 19, 1930. He was the son of Gunnar and Eleanor (Anderson) Swanson, who were born in Sweden where they spent the greater part of their lives.

Gunnar Swanson was a well-known millwright who built up and gradually extended his business to other cities outside of Sweden. After his retirement from active work, Mr. Swanson desired to be near his children, long since gone to the United States. Accompanied by his wife, they sailed for America and settled in Brooklyn, New York, where they lived in happiness and contentment. They were the parents of nine children.

Charles Otto Swanson attended the public schools in Helsingborg, Sweden. While a student, his management of a stand at the railway station, after school hours, revealed his natural ability as a salesman. He sold cigars, candy, etc., which brought him a very substantial income. Upon completing his education,

SWANSON

he entered his father's business and learned all the various branches of this work. During this period of his life, he made an intensive study of the English language with the thought in mind of the time when he might join his brothers in the United States. In the meantime, not content with his knowledge of one business, he branched out into the flour business and learned the trade of a baker, thereby laying a good foundation for the work that was to come later in his life.

The arrival of one of his brothers, on a visit to Sweden from the United States, served to strengthen his enthusiasm to make a start for that country as soon as possible. In 1889, when eighteen years of age, he boarded a ship which landed him at New York City. Of an independent nature, he refused the help of his brothers, preferring to shoulder his own responsibilities, which he did and also found the time to attend night school.

Learning that there was a Swedish contractor in Fort Hamilton, who might need help, he started for this town. As he walked along the street, he passed

SWANSON

a building under construction. Not wishing to miss an opportunity to observe a piece of work that might benefit him, he stopped to look things over and in the course of conversation, took the contract to lath the house. He had never seen a lath put on, so he searched the town until he saw some workmen engaged in this branch of construction. After a careful observation of each detail of the work being done by these men, he undertook to complete his contract, which he did to the entire satisfaction of his employer. He then secured a position with a Swedish contractor in New York City, with whom he continued for about a year, until he became ill with malaria, and it became apparent that he must go to another place more suitable to his condition. The invigorating climate of the White Mountains brought about the desired results. Through an acquaintance, he became interested in life insurance and again showed his ability to adapt himself to circumstances and surroundings. His success in this work brought him the offer of an agency, but a better plan was developing in his mind.

While in Fitchburg, on business trips, he learned

SWANSON

of an opportunity through which he might enter the baking business, and after some deliberation, he entered into a partnership with his friend, Swan Nelson. In 1894, they bought the Horton Bakery and established the business, known as the Swanson & Nelson Company. As a conservative firm, they catered to the tastes of the better class of people, until they became known as one of the most reliable places, with which to deal, throughout the district. Three years later, they purchased the old Boutell Cracker Bakery, one of the oldest enterprises of its kind in the State of Massachusetts, having been established in the latter part of the eighteenth century. This was a very successful undertaking and from this time on through the rest of his life, Mr. Swanson's interests grew steadily.

About 1911, his brother, Arthur G. Swanson, made him a proposition and the result was the purchase of the Currier & Fairbanks Bakery in Worcester, Massachusetts. A year and a half later, the Worcester Baking Company was constructed and put into operation, a concern considered to be the

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largest individual baking company in the New England States at that time. Charles O. Swanson was president of this concern.

In 1915, a change of considerable importance took place. At this time, Charles O. Swanson built the present Swanson Baking Company in Fitchburg. As sole proprietor of this plant since 1905, he had had many responsibilities. In the year 1917, he decided to take in six other important companies, thereby founding the Massachusetts Baking Company. The seven plants, included in this corporation, are located at Fitchburg, Springfield and Holyoke, Massachusetts; also at Hartford, New Haven, Waterbury and Bridgeport, Connecticut. As President of the Massachusetts Baking Company, he displayed the same courage and leadership which characterized all his endeavors throughout his life, beginning with the first incident concerning the lathing of a house as heretofore mentioned. Mr. Swanson understood human nature and this was an important factor in bringing about that harmony which existed so completely between the working and the executive forces of all the different branches of his business.

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In 1925, The Massachusetts Baking Company merged with the Continental Baking Company, a national concern. Two years later, Mr. Swanson decided to retire from active work, wishing to have the leisure time to pursue other interests, one of which was his enjoyment of a good golf match.

Idleness did not suit his active mind and in December, 1928, he purchased the Grant Mill at the corner of River and Kimball Streets of Fitchburg. This new venture required a large amount of labor, due to the fact that the place was completely remodeled, including the installation of the most up-to-date equipment on the market. After the business became an assured success, he retired, retaining his executive positions as president and treasurer, and leaving the active management to the younger men in his organization.

He was a member of the Rotary Club, the Fitchburg Chamber of Commerce, the New England Bakers Association, President of the Worcester Baking Company, Vice-President of the Continental Baking Company, President of the Swanson Baking Company and Vice-President of the Merchants Ac-

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ceptance Corporation. He was also a member of the Board of Governors of the American Bakers Association, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Massachusetts Baking Company and on the Board of Directors of the Worcester North Savings Bank. His club memberships include the Lions Club of Hartford and the Aurora Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Fitchburg.

Mr. Swanson was interested in the Calvinistic Congregational and the Swedish Lutheran churches.

A committee, composed of three men, associated with the Merchants Acceptance Corporation, wrote the following resolution which has been placed in the records of the Company in memory of Mr. Swanson's excellent record as Vice-President and Director of that Company.

"Whereas: A Divine Providence has removed from our midst our loved Vice-President and Director.

CHARLES O. SWANSON

whose unquestioned integrity, loyal and efficient

SWANSON

service as an officer and Director of the M-A-C Plan, Inc., of Fitchburg, and unassuming personal character have endeared him to the hearts of all his fellow members, and

Whereas: The loss of his presence in the councils and decisions of our Board of Directors is a loss which we cannot hope to fill with equal ability, honesty, and friendliness, to all with whom he came in contact, therefore

Be it resolved: That the officers and directors of the M-A-C- Plan, Inc., extend to the bereaved family in this hour of sorrow their deepest sympathy, and

Be it further resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the records, and a copy sent to the bereaved family.

WILL E. AYER

WARNER M. ALLEN

ELMER W. FISH

Committee."

Charles Otto Swanson married, March 27, 1894, Lilly Marie Swanson, daughter of Lars and Marie (Olson) Swanson, natives of Sweden. Mr. Lars

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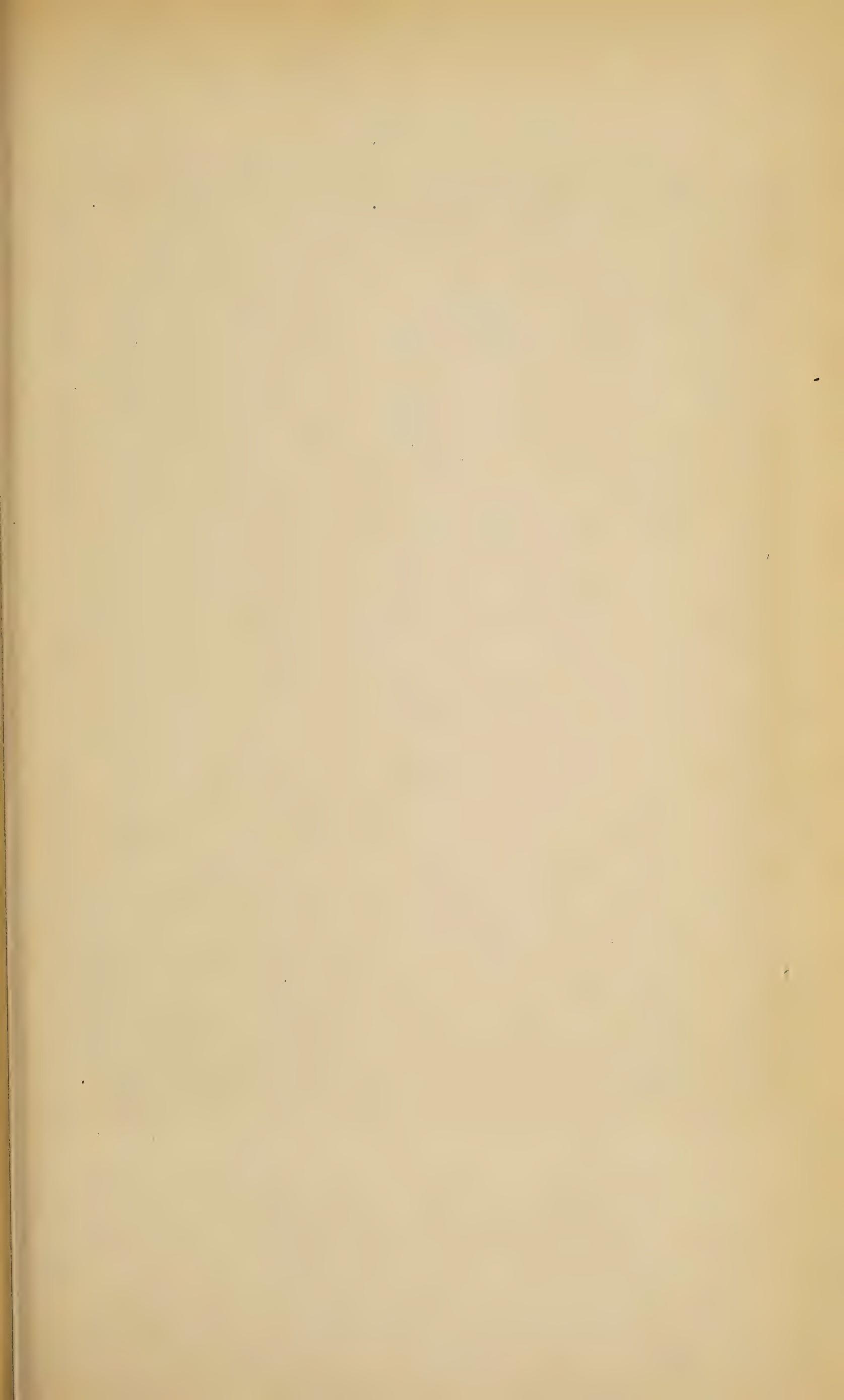
Swanson was a sea Captain and followed the sea all of his life. He died October 15, 1929. His wife died in September, 1917.

Mr. and Mrs. Swanson were the parents of four children: (1) Carl William, born August 25, 1896, at Fitchburg, married Anna Maynard in June, 1921. They have two children: Ann, born May 20, 1922, and Maynard William, born September 4, 1929. Carl William is now manager of the Worcester Baking Company and President of the Swanson Baking Company of Fitchburg. (2) Lilly Helen, born May 2, 1899, married William Fraas October 7, 1922. They have one child: Janet Lois, born January 25, 1926. William Fraas is manager of the Swanson Baking Company, Fitchburg. Mrs. Fraas is a graduate of The Boston School of Art. (3) Eleanor Dorothy, born November 25, 1902, married Lawrence Goodwin Hobbs June 16, 1928. Mr. Hobbs is with the Swanson Baking Company, as sales manager. Mrs. Hobbs is a graduate nurse of the Children's Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts. (4) Margaret Helen, born November 20, 1905, married George Dudley Hall March 15, 1929. Mrs. Hall is a graduate of the Boston School of Physical Education.

WATSON

ONE of the foremost business executives of Bristol County, Massachusetts, as well as one of the outstanding public spirited citizens, Clarence Linden Watson was one of the dominant figures of his day. He was born November 16, 1849, in the town of Smithfield, Rhode Island, and died March 12, 1930, in Attleboro, Massachusetts. He was a son of Robert and Adah Sayles (Clark) Watson and a descendant of Matthew Watson, an early settler of Rhode Island. On the maternal side, Mr. Watson's ancestry is traced to another prominent Rhode Island family, the Sayles line, through which, by the marriage of his great-great-great-grandfather, John Sayles to Mary Williams, connection is established with Roger Williams.

ROBERT WATSON, father of Clarence Linden Watson, was the owner of a machine shop in Providence for many years and subsequently engaged in the manufacture of rubber netting used in the lining of rubber boots, overshoes and rubbers. He died February 20, 1895, at the age of seventy-four years, and Mrs. Robert Watson died February 12, 1858, at the age of thirty-eight years.



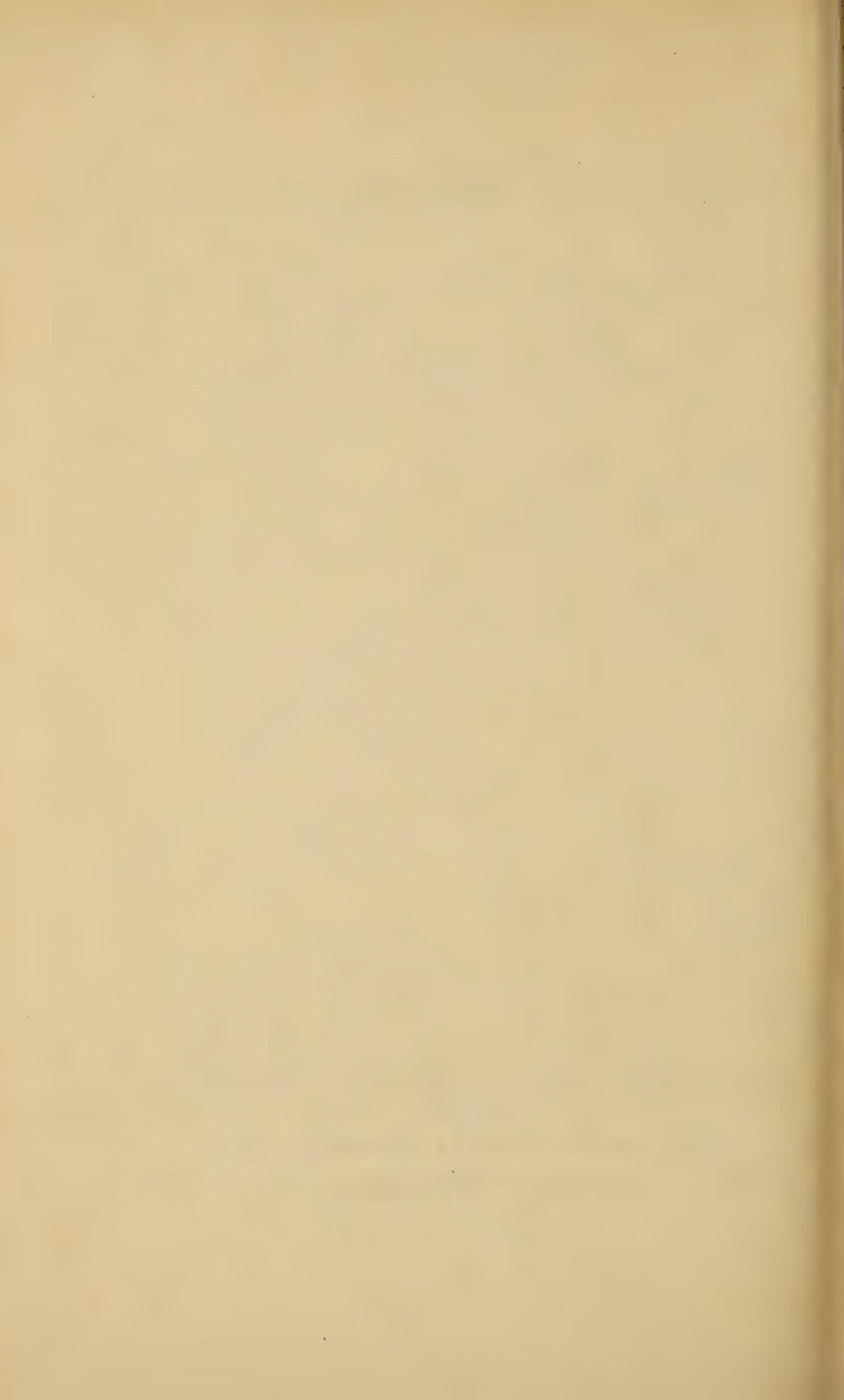


Clarence L. Watson

WATSON

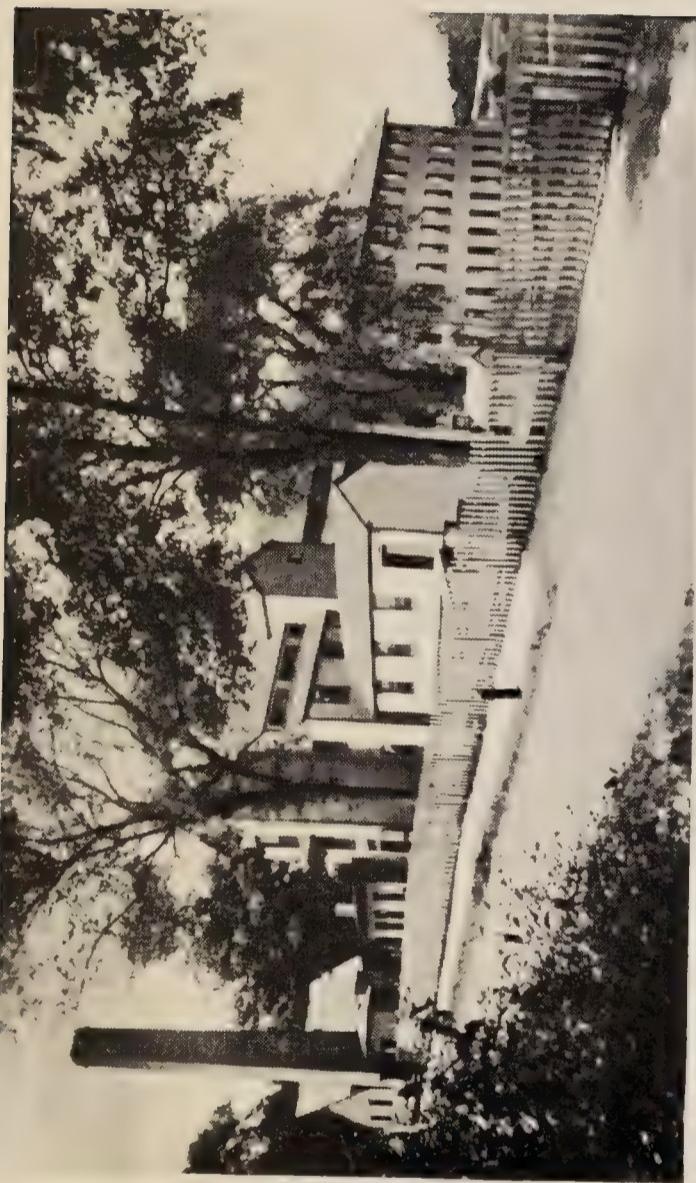
CLARENCE LINDEN WATSON was educated in the little old red school house in the town of Smithfield, Rhode Island, and when still a boy, went to Providence, where he found work in a machine shop. Most of his friends were engaged in farming, but Mr. Watson had a strong leaning toward a mechanical career and to this end he worked in various shops in Providence where he gained valuable experience. Thence he went to Attleboro where he was destined to become one of the most substantial citizens. However, he came there just a poor boy, industrious, ambitious and thrifty. With these qualities he was bound to win. He found work in the plant of the Bliss Brothers Company, manufacturing jewelers. Incidentally, this also proved the turning point in his career. For many years he had had the ambition to be his own master and with this goal before him, he worked with a purpose. By his industry and thrift he managed to save a considerable amount, so that in 1873 when his opportunity came, he was ready.

In that year he formed a partnership with Fred A. Newell, C. J. Cobb, S. W. Gould and W. A. Battey,





THE WATSON COMPANY, SILVERSMITHS



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under the firm name of Cobb, Gould & Company, to engage in the business of manufacturing jewelry. Although their beginning was along modest lines, progress soon made it necessary to find larger quarters.

In 1879, Messrs. Cobb and Gould retired and the firm name was changed to Watson & Newell. In 1921, Mr. Newell retired and withdrew from the firm and the name of the company was changed to its present name, the Watson Company. The business continued to increase in volume and extent, and became the largest metal working factory in Attleboro. Its product is shipped to all parts of the civilized world. Under the judicious management of Mr. Watson, a most prosperous business has been built which has always kept abreast of changing conditions and modern improvements. As the development has increased, there have been several subsidiary companies formed from the original plant, all of which were successfully launched under the direction of Mr. Watson. These are: The Standard Button Company; Thomas Company and the Fillkwick Company.

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Mr. Watson's interests were not confined entirely to his own factory, as he was actively identified with several industrial and financial interests. He was president and chairman of the Board of Directors of the Horton-Angell Company, manufacturers of jeweler's findings. For two decades he held the office of president of the National Bank of Attleboro and was chairman of the Board of Directors of this institution during the years preceding his death. He was a director of the Union Trust Company and of the National Exchange Bank of Providence, Rhode Island.

Of his services and usefulness as a citizen to his community, there can be no better summary than that made by former Mayor Harold E. Sweet which follows:

"No man of his time contributed more to the development of Attleboro as it is today than did Clarence L. Watson. In business, banking and real estate, he has been an outstanding figure in our community for over half a century, and to me, his chief claim to our admiration and respect lies in his stead-

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fast and consistent loyalty to the town of his adoption, for he was not a native son.

The growth of his business and the quality and reputation of his product inevitably drew the interested attention of other leading concerns in the silver industry and attractive offers to Mr. Watson to sell out or to combine with them. This was also true with regard to the First National Bank, the strength and solidity of which was perhaps his chief concern, and also to a lesser degree in the development of his real estate. However, in all these fields of endeavor, where he had been such a dominating factor, he insisted on maintaining his independence of action fostered by a feeling of local pride and fidelity to those monuments of his energy and genius.

Attleboro has lost a stalwart and devoted citizen.”

Fraternally, Mr. Watson held membership in the following orders: Pennington Lodge, A.O.W.W.; James Wood Lodge, I.O.O.F.; Digeon M. Horton Encampment and Pythagoras Chapter. His clubs were: the Algonquin of Boston; the Rhode Island Country Club; the Squantum Club of Providence; the West Side Club and the Highland Country Club.

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He married January 8, 1879, Anne E. Capron, who was born at North Attleboro, January 6, 1847, daughter of Addison and Mary A. (Worsley) Capron. (*See Capron Line*).

They were the parents of a daughter, Edith Capron Watson. She married June 27, 1915, Grover C. Richards of South Portland, Maine.

The following is an excerpt from an editorial which appeared in the Attleboro Sun at the time of Mr. Watson's death:

"The death of C. L. Watson marks the passing of a man who wrought the industrial history of a dozen firms in this city. A worker himself, he rose from the ranks and won a name as a manufacturing jeweler and then, past his half century mark, had the courage and vision to adventure into the different business of silversmithing with which his name has been so long connected. ***Without public sign of his interest, he kept in close touch with public and civic affairs. He never cared for the role of dictator but he never lacked positive views or friends to whom to confide them. ***Few of us will look upon his like again."

CAPRON

BANFIELD CAPRON was the first of his name in America. He married (first) —— Callender of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, and (second) Elizabeth Blackington of Attleboro, Massachusetts. She died May 10, 1735, and he married (third) Mrs. Sarah Daggett. The date of his last marriage was December 16, 1735, and the date of his death was August 20, 1752.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH CAPRON, son of Banfield Capron, was born September 12, 1691 and died October 14, 1776. He married (first) Judith Peck, June 3, 1714. She was born in 1690, and died March 14, 1734. He married (second) Bethia Burt, February 14, 1735, and she died May 18, 1753. His third marriage was November 12, 1753, to Mary French, who died November 21, 1783.

ELIJAH CAPRON, son of Captain Joseph and his second wife, Bethia (Burt) Capron, was born June 27, 1742, and died October 17, 1813. He served in the Revolutionary War. His wife was Abigail Stanley of Attleboro, and she died February 1, 1826.

DAVID CAPRON, son of Elijah and Abigail (Stan-

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ley) Capron, was born November 15, 1781, and died January 23, 1850. He married Polly Eaton, and she died September 14, 1845.

ADDISON CAPRON, son of David and Polly (Eaton) Capron, was born January 1, 1808, and died May 8, 1871. He was a machinist and invented the first chain machine to be used in Attleboro. This was a machine to make watch chains and Mr. Capron manufactured this product for many years. He married Mary Anne Worsley, who was born in England, June 29, 1814, and died February 27, 1900. They were the parents of two daughters. Isabel, born December 24, 1836 and Anne E., born January 6, 1847, who became the wife of Clarence Linden Watson, as noted. (*See Watson Line*).

